

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

7,995

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1973

Established 1887

## Kissinger Returning to Paris

# Nixon Suspends All Bombing, Shelling, Mining of the North

By Carroll Kilpatrick

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Jan. 15 (WP).—President Nixon today suspended all offensive action against North Vietnam amid increased speculation that progress toward a cease-fire agreement is moving more rapidly than appeared possible only a few days ago.

The President's order, which went into effect at 1500 GMT, means that the bombing and shelling of North Vietnam and further mining of its harbors by American forces was stopped in expectation of agreement at the negotiating table.

Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, will return to Paris "in the relatively near future" for further meetings with North Vietnam Politburo member Le Duc Tho, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Today's announcement, which cited the President's conviction that "progress" has been made in the Paris negotiations, was taken as an unusual sign of optimism here, where officials have previously refused to characterize the status of the negotiations.

In using the word "progress," Mr. Ziegler, reading a prepared statement, employed the same word a North Vietnamese spokesman used in Paris Saturday and a Viet Cong spokesman used in Paris yesterday.



After noting that the President had had "extensive discussions and consultations" with Mr. Kissinger since his return from Paris at 12:45 a.m. EST yesterday, Mr. Ziegler said:

"Because of the progress made in the negotiations between Dr. Kissinger and special adviser Le Duc Tho, President Nixon has directed that the bombing, shelling and any further mining of North Vietnam be suspended."

The President's order applies to action north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)—on the 17th

parallel—separating the two zones, or, as Mr. Ziegler said, to "the entire area of North Vietnam."

Mr. Ziegler would not give any indication of when he believed the negotiations would be wrapped up or whether an initialing ceremony might be possible before the President's inaugural Saturday. He said that the negotiations are continuing, implying that there is more substantive work to be done.

But there were reports from some capitals that such a schedule might be possible. Previous indi-

cations had been that even if all went well it might take two or three weeks to complete an agreement.

When asked about reports from both Saigon and Hanoi that an agreement has been reached, Mr. Ziegler replied:

"We have made it very clear that we will in no way discuss the substance of the negotiations, which are taking place in Paris. I have said that the negotiations are still in progress. I will stand on that statement."

Regarding the possibility of a signing or initialing before the inauguration, Mr. Ziegler repeated what he and the President have said before, that the President has "not established any artificial timetable."

Mr. Ziegler said that the President's action was made "unilaterally" on the basis of progress in Paris.

North Vietnam was aware that once progress was made in the negotiations, the United States "would take unilateral steps such as we announced today," Mr. Ziegler added.

Asked if the President's order would preclude the possibility of "protective reaction" strikes in the North, Mr. Ziegler said he did not expect that issue to arise.

Reconnaissance flights over the North will be continued, he said later.

In the past, when reconnaissance flights were attacked or when U.S. planes flying south of the 20th parallel were attacked, fliers were authorized to go north to pursue the attackers and to strike at airfields from which the attackers took off. Also, U.S. planes were authorized to hit missile bases employed in attacks on American planes.

Such attacks by American planes were called "protective reaction" strikes.

Mr. Ziegler's comments suggest (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Premier Golda Meir and Italian President Giovanni Leone in Rome yesterday.

## Israelis Sought Audience

## Pope Receives Premier Meir, Vatican Denies Shift in Views

From Wire Dispatches

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 15.—Pope Paul VI received Israeli Premier Meir today. Immediately afterward, a spokesman denied that the Vatican was softening its stand on Jerusalem and Palestinian refugees.

An unusually blunt "verbal statement," the press spokesman, Leo Alessandrini, said that the meeting "does not signify nor the least change... in the attitude of the Holy See concerning problems of the Holy Land." Mr. Alessandrini flatly contradicted a recent government statement that Mrs. Meir came here at the invitation of the Vatican. He said that she took advantage of her trip to the Vatican for a meeting of the Socialist International to request the Pope's aid and that there had been no previous discussion.



Pope Paul VI. In a departure from usual practice regarding foreign dignitaries, the Vatican did not release any pictures of his meeting with Mrs. Meir.

## Uro Picks S. Airliners

By Juan de Onis

IRUT, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The international airline, Uro, will be re-equipped with Boeing 707s rather than Russian jets worth more than \$10 million through financing secured by an American investment bank.

The equipment sale of four, positive, Boeing-707 jets is the single purchase by Egypt's products since the 1967 war.

## Three New Foreign Ministers Join EEC Working Session

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The Common Market's foreign ministers launched today their first working meeting since the enlarged European Economic Community was formed with a solemn ceremony here today at which representatives of the newcomers, Britain, Ireland and Denmark, made various declarations of faith about the club they have joined.

## Four More Plead Guilty at Watergate Trial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica refused today to declare a mistrial for the remaining two defendants in the Watergate case after four other defendants pleaded guilty and bowed out of the political espionage trial.

## Judge Refuses to Declare Mistrial For Two Remaining Defendants

Gerald A. Sirica, attorney for Mr. McCord, argued that the jury would draw the inference "that if five pleaded guilty, the remaining two are guilty."

## But Some Outstanding Issues Remain

PARIS, Jan. 15 (WP).—The White House announcements on ending offensive action against North Vietnam and that Henry A. Kissinger would return to Paris "in the relatively near future" lend weight to suggestions that a Vietnam cease-fire agreement is unlikely before the inauguration Saturday.

## Reds at Paris Talks Bolster U.S. Optimism

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 15 (WP).—The White House announcements on ending offensive action against North Vietnam and that Henry A. Kissinger would return to Paris "in the relatively near future" lend weight to suggestions that a Vietnam cease-fire agreement is unlikely before the inauguration Saturday.

## U.S. command in Hanoi reports 30 R-52 strikes over North Vietnam just before offensive operations end, Page 2.

from sources close to the Communist delegations that they had accepted a compromise on the once controversial problem of the Demilitarized Zone.

The sources said that the DMZ problem was overcome when North Vietnam accepted language similar to Article 24 of the Geneva accords which ended the French Indochina conflict in 1954.

The key phrase in that article stipulates that "the armed forces of each party shall respect the DMZ and the territory under the military control of the other party and shall commit no act and undertake no operation against the other party and shall

not engage in blockage of any kind in Vietnam."

This language neatly avoids the argument which pitted Saigon's fears that any but a "tight" DMZ would encourage post-cessate-fire aggression by Hanoi against North Vietnam's concern that any but a most "porous" DMZ would allow Saigon's large army to smash the smaller Viet Cong contingents. These most practical worries were camouflaged under rival notions of sovereignty.

Meanwhile, American and North Vietnamese experts conferred for six and one-half hours today on outstanding technical problems still blocking agreement. They scheduled another meeting tomorrow.

Front page—Saigon newspapers banner latest peace talk moves. Headlines on papers at left with Henry Kissinger's picture say: "Vietnam awaits the final decision."

Associated Press.

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## All Below 19th Parallel

## B-52s Carry Out 30 Strikes On North Before Action Ends

SAIGON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The U.S. command reported today that only 10 B-52 missions were flown in the southern half of North Vietnam, below the 19th parallel, during the 34-hour period ending at 8 a.m. Saigon time today. This was the fewest raids reported since the aerial blitz against the North was launched Dec. 18.

The missions preceded President Nixon's order today to halt all offensive military action in North Vietnam, where bombing, shelling and mining ended by 11 p.m. Saigon time today.

Source said each mission consisted of three B-52 bombers, for a total of 30 strikes.

The command also said that smaller tactical fighter-bombers carried out 100 strikes during the same reporting period and destroyed 12 railroad and highway bridges with electronically guided conventional bombs between Thanh Hoa, just below the 20th parallel, and Dong Hoi, 45 miles above the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

It reported that a U.S. Navy F-4 sustained battle damage from anti-aircraft fire while on a mission over North Vietnam yesterday afternoon and the two crewmen parachuted out and were rescued about 25 miles southeast of Thanh Hoa.

The command would not discuss any air operations beyond the reporting period ending at 8 a.m.

U.S. sources acknowledged that American planes bombed an area southwest of Hanoi early this month after the bombing halt

above the 20th parallel but said it was part of an unsuccessful attempt to rescue a downed flier. The mission was for 12 days near Hanoi and now is believed to be a prisoner. Repeated helicopter flights to rescue him met heavy ground fire.

The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry charged at the time that U.S. planes bombed "many populated areas" in Hoa Binh Province, where the flier was downed. The U.S. command denied that it had resumed bombing operations north of the 20th parallel but refused to discuss reconnaissance or rescue operations.

The Hanoi ministry said today that U.S. aircraft, including B-52s, attacked many "densely populated areas" in North Vietnam from Thanh Hoa to Quang Binh Provinces yesterday and today.

It claimed its armed forces shot down two B-52s yesterday instead of one as reported earlier.

Hanoi's official Vietnam news agency, in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, claimed "this was the sixth strategic bomber downed over the province since Jan. 4 and the 4,190th U.S. aircraft downed over North Vietnam so far."

In the South Vietnam ground war, meanwhile, just before midnight last night, Viet Cong gunners fired 10 122-mm rockets at Da Nang air base, the Saigon command said. Seven of the shells hit the base, and three others landed in an adjoining village.

The command said a Vietnamese civilian was killed and five were wounded. A twin-engine C-47 and four buildings were damaged, field reports said. No U.S. casualties were reported.

U.S. troop strength in Vietnam dropped 200 men to a total of 23,800 last week, the same level as in January, 1965, the U.S. command reported today.

The total does not include about 100,000 U.S. servicemen involved in the war effort on ships of the Seventh Fleet and at bases in Guam and Thailand.

**Cambodian Fighting**  
PHNOM PENH, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Government troops have retaken two Communist-held positions on the Mekong River, but the vital supply route to the Cambodian capital remains closed, military sources said today.

Troops advanced slowly downstream, retaking Prek Daech, a town on the Mekong's west bank, and Phum Kachek, a village on the opposite side, yesterday.

But mixed units of Cambodian Communist and North Vietnamese forces still held at least six positions—some of them on islands in midstream—and kept the broad Mekong, Phnom Penh's main supply route to the outside world, effectively closed.

Military sources said a convoy of ships, which should have left today, had been delayed by the fighting. The Phnom Penh port, however, was still at anchor at the port of Vung Tau.

The Communists captured the river banks 35 to 40 miles south-east of here in bloody fighting last week.

## China to Release Australian Held 3 Years as Spy

HONG KONG, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Francis James, an Australian journalist who disappeared in China three years ago, will cross into Hong Kong tomorrow and go to a hospital for a check-up.

Mr. James, 54, was found guilty of espionage in China and is being deported in a gesture to Australia, less than a month after the two countries established diplomatic ties.

Until Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's announcement in Canberra today that the journalist was on his way home, his whereabouts had been a mystery since he disappeared on Nov. 4, 1969.

The journalist disappeared after writing a series of articles in which he claimed to have visited China's Lop Nur nuclear testing ground in Sinkiang. Chinese officials later denied that he had been there.

**Plans by Kittikachorn**  
BANGKOK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Thailand's premier, Pridi Banomyong, said today that he would resign before Aug. 11, his birthday.

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OCCUPIED—Anti-war demonstrators who took over U.S. Consulate in Amsterdam.

## Amsterdam Police Oust Demonstrators

## U.S. Consulate Occupied for 2 Hours

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Police stormed the U.S. Consulate here today and dislodged 47 men and women who had occupied the building two hours earlier in protest against the bombing of North Vietnam.

Police said the demonstrators did not resist when about 60 officers entered the building through a rear window. All 47 were taken away in police vans, given summonses for causing a breach of the peace, and then released.

No serious damage was reported, but a security official said consulate work could not resume immediately because of papers left lying about when the demonstrators blocked the doors with filing cabinets.

The occupation began when two young men who claimed to be Americans were allowed into the consulate. They quickly were followed by 45 other persons who had been waiting outside.

One group went up to the first floor and unfurled banners from the windows which read: "Nixon Sign The Peace Now" and "Nixon War Criminal." A crowd gathered outside and supporters handed out pamphlets expressing horror at the "terrorist bombings ordered by the American government in Vietnam."

A police spokesman said the demonstrators had stated they did not belong to any particular political group.

While inside the building, the demonstrators issued a statement which said: "The employment of bombing attacks on thickly populated areas as an instrument of negotiations forms a new low point in the series of war crimes committed by the President of the United States."

The Dutch news agency reported from Brussels today that the foreign minister of the Netherlands, Norbert Schmelzer, who is in the Belgian capital to attend the first meeting of the new nine-member EEC Council of

Ministers, had "strongly condemned" the occupation of the consulate.

**Frankfurt Rally**  
FRANKFURT, Jan. 15 (UPI)—About 6,000 persons carrying red flags and banners held a protest demonstration today against U.S. policies in Vietnam, police said.

The protesters called for an end to the "genocide in Indochina" and marched through the downtown area at the conclusion of a rally.

After the rally, about 1,000 demonstrators approached the U.S. cultural center, known as Amerika Haus, after smashing show-room windows along the march route. When the mob swerved toward the center, steel-helmeted

policemen wielding clubs, backed by water cannon, routed the protesters.

A police spokesman said casualty figures were not immediately available.

**Kreisky's Son Protests**  
VIENNA, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's 25-year-old son Peter, who is serving in the army, has signed an appeal calling for an anti-Vietnam war demonstration in Vienna on Friday.

"Soldiers serving in the Austrian Army are free to participate in legally announced demonstrations which are not directed against Austrian interests," a spokesman for the Defense Ministry explained today.

**West Germany Denies Entry To Two Viet Cong Delegates**

BONN, Jan. 15 (AP)—West Germany has denied entry to two Viet Cong representatives invited to address an anti-Vietnam war rally, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today.

The action is expected to touch off a fresh wave of criticism from leftist groups unsatisfied with Chancellor Willy Brandt's cautious stance on the U.S. role in Indochina.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tran Van and Le Mai, representatives of the Viet Cong Provisional Revolutionary Government mission in Paris, were refused entry over the weekend. They applied for visas after being invited by the Frankfurt branch of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic Party to address the rally today.

Mr. Brandt has been heavily criticized by his party's Young Socialists and other leftist groups for failing to condemn publicly Washington's bombing of Hanoi.

Mr. Brandt's government expressed its concern about Vietnam developments, however, by elevating to official policy status a tough speech by Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt last week in which he described the war as "deeply disturbing."

Mr. Schmidt, who spoke in Newbury, S. C., during a visit to the United States, warned Washington the war could alienate the United States from its European allies if it is not ended.

Meeting under Mr. Brandt's chairmanship in Bonn for the first time since his weekend return from a month-long vacation abroad, the Social Democratic party presidium declared its full support for the speech made by Mr. Schmidt. A statement said the presidium underlines Mr. Schmidt's view that the Vietnam war is causing "deep concern" among all Western Europeans and that there is a danger of "an alliance with losing."

However, the presidium appealed to more outspoken critics of the United States not to burden the search for peace "with a... that... the people in all of Vietnam."

**Iran-Iraq Border Clash**  
TEHRAN, Jan. 15 (AP)—Armed forces of Iran and Iraq clashed briefly this weekend on the border between the two countries, official reports said yesterday. Details of the incident Saturday were scanty.

**Two Consulates Burn in Boston**  
BOSTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—A fire in a five-story business building in Boston's Back Bay section today destroyed the offices of the Irish and Israeli consulates.

George H. Paul, a Boston fire chief, said arson was suspected. The fire apparently started in one of three shops, which are on the ground level of the building, firemen said. Damage was estimated at \$400,000.

Scores of pieces of fire-fighting equipment were called to the scene as flames became visible on the upper floors of the building, where the two consulates are located.

**Saigon Believes Haig Bringing Final Draft**  
(Continued from Page 1)

himself and his government for the uncertainties ahead. He has used the time to tighten his control on the political apparatus of the country and to propagate heavily in the countryside.

While it is thought unlikely that Mr. Thieu could be satisfied by any agreement that fell short of a North Vietnamese surrender, the South Vietnamese president is considered as ready as he ever will be for the coming struggle for power with the Communists.

Before the talks between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho began in Paris on Jan. 8, Mr. Thieu's advisers and closest associates were saying that he expected a new draft agreement to emerge from the sessions and that he was resigned to going along with it.

"Thieu stopped being a problem weeks ago," one high-ranking American remarked tonight.

For the record, the U. S. Embassy is being as eloquent as

possible in its statements.

The only information available here of the details of the agreement Haig is supposed to be carrying with him was contained in the Tin Song article, which said that North Vietnam had recognized the "reality" of two Vietnams and accepted the Demilitarized Zone as a "temporary demarcation line."

If the article is correct, these are compromise formulations of past South Vietnamese demands that Hanoi recognize the existence of two Vietnams. Tin Song also said that the Communists had accepted the concept of a "neutral" DMZ, meaning evidently that neither side would station troops there or send equipment across.

In listing some of the provisions of the supposed agreement, Tin Song did not mention withdrawal of Hanoi's forces to the North (although the withdrawal was mentioned as one of Saigon's de-

mands). Observers interpreted the "neutral" as evidence that Hanoi has given up hopes for even a token, publicly acknowledged pullback.

One outward sign today that major events may be in the making was the daylong session of Mr. Thieu's National Security Council. The chief justice of the Supreme Court and speaker of both houses of the legislature also attended. Their presence and the length of the session were unusual.

Saigon radio added to the mood of expectancy tonight with a brief comment added to the end of Mr. Thieu's standard message, repeated frequently, praising the country's soldiers and calling on the people to give them money at Tet. After the message an announcer added:

"Because of the courage of our soldiers, this Tet we will have a big Tet. People can prepare the biggest Tet for many years, for this will be a Tet in victory and peace."

**Four More Defendants Plead Guilty at Watergate Trial**

(Continued from Page 1)

report was "absurd," the Post said.

The attorney for the four, Henry B. Rothblatt, had said he was opposed to guilty pleas and would quit the case before allowing it to happen. But today it was disclosed that he had been dissatisfied by the four defendants.

Mr. Rothblatt had said the four were nothing to gain by pleading guilty. "They'll go to jail, they'll waive their constitutional right to appeal and they will serve as many years in prison as the judge orders."

The New York Times said over the weekend that the four defendants were still being paid by unnamed persons. The paper quoted Sturgis as saying he suspects that part of the money comes from the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, the Nixon campaign committee.

Wednesday, a Long Island, N.Y., newspaper, quoted sources close to the defense as saying unidentified persons in Miami were urging the four to plead guilty and had promised to pay them \$1,000 for every month they spent in prison. Time magazine carried a similar report.

All seven defendants were said by the prosecution to be in the employ of President Nixon's campaign committee when five of them were arrested inside the Democratic National Committee offices in Washington's Watergate complex in the early morning hours of June 17.

Regardless of what happens to the court proceedings, an eventual Senate investigation of the case is in prospect.

Under questioning today from Judge Sirica, the four defendants denied they took any pay for their espionage operations at the Democratic headquarters and said they were acting purely on patriotic motives.

"I would do anything to protect this country against a Communist conspiracy," Sturgis said. "Anything."

Gonzalez told Judge Sirica that Barker and Hunt had told him that the political situation in the United States was somehow related to the situation in Cuba, Martinez, Sturgis and Gonzalez, all three native Cubans, said this was their sole motivation.

Barker said he was first contacted about taking part in the Watergate affair by Hunt. The others said they were contacted by Barker.

All four, in answer to a series of questions from the judge, denied they were currently being paid or that any promises had been made to them about care for their families in the event they are imprisoned.

Whenever Judge Sirica pressed for details about their recruitment, involvement and contacts in the Watergate operation, the four repeatedly cited the indictment in the prosecution's address to the jury. They said the government's allegations were all true but avoided filling in further details.

At one point Judge Sirica broke in to tell Barker: "I told you I want the truth."

This came as Barker had said he couldn't recall who first contacted him about the operation. After Judge Sirica's admonishment, he said it was Hunt.

In mid-afternoon, the jury returned to the courtroom for the first time since Thursday afternoon and saw that the once-packed defense table now had only two men and their lawyers.

Thomas Gregory, the fifth witness in the trial that is now in its sixth day, told of meeting Hunt, Mr. Liddy, Mr. McCord and the four others in a Washington hotel in early May.

Mr. Gregory, a Brigham Young University student, said he was

## Four More Defendants Plead Guilty at Watergate Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

recruited by Hunt and on his instructions dropped a job in the headquarters of Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., then leading contender for the Democratic nomination.

He said Mr. McCord had him around to allow Mr. McCord into the headquarters, indicating "he needed about three minutes as he was going to put a bug above one of the files in the ceiling."

The plan failed and so did another, he said, because the headquarters was not left unoccupied or unguarded on the dates chosen.

In early June, Mr. Gregory said he went on a vacation trip to Iowa and decided "to terminate my relationship with Hunt."

He met Hunt June 15 in a hotel lobby and "I offered to give back the money [he had been paid \$175 a week] and Hunt said it wasn't necessary. . . . He gave me another \$175 which I took."

The prosecutor asked Mr. Gregory how much money he had received while working for Hunt. "About \$3,400," Mr. Gregory said.

(Continued from Page 1)

there had been no official contacts between Israel and the Vatican.

The Vatican daily newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, gave little attention to the meeting. It mentioned the meeting briefly in its daily list of papal audiences on the front page, after an archbishop who represents the Vatican in North Africa.

The papal photographer was not immediately authorized to distribute pictures of the meeting to news media. No other photographers—or reporters—were allowed into the Vatican.

Before meeting the Pope, Mrs. Meir conferred today with President Giovanni Leone.

Mrs. Meir went to the president's Quirinale Palace in the center of Rome from the Renaissance Villa Madama on the city's outskirts. She is staying at the villa.

She did not speak to reporters, but posed briefly for photographers outside the president's office.

Later, she saw Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Mrs. Meir said tonight that Israel had no intention of administering religious places in Jerusalem. However, she ruled out an international status for the city.

Mrs. Meir said at a news conference that in her audience with Pope Paul, the subject of international status for Jerusalem never arose.

"Whether it is Christian or Muslim places," she said, "Israel has no interest in being the administrator of religious places."

"It isn't once a week that a representative of Israel has the opportunity to meet with the Pope and discuss our problems with him," Mrs. Meir said. "I'm very happy that the audience took place."

"If someone in the Vatican thought he had to explain the matter to someone, that's entirely his affair. It has nothing to do with me."

**4th Letter Bomb Found by Israel**

HAIFA, Israel, Jan. 15 (UPI)—A fourth letter bomb mailed from Israel to a local resident within the last two days was discovered today, police said. The envelope, which bore a Tel Aviv postmark dated Jan. 12, was sent to Dr. Amos Harari, who lives in Haifa. Dr. Harari was suspicious of the white business-sized envelope, which bore no return address, and took it to police, who dismantled the device.

Of the three mail bombs discovered yesterday, two were dismantled and one exploded, slightly injuring a school teacher.

**Three New Foreign Ministers Join EEC Working Session**

(Continued from Page 1)

stressed that "a genuine feeling of commitment to the task of building Europe" was required. In an oblique reference to the crisis in Northern Ireland, Irish Foreign Affairs Minister Brian Lenihan said he looked to the community for the achievement of a new interdependence and intimacy between the member countries "and the removal of disension within and beyond our frontiers."

Speeches were followed by a reception at which the 13 members of the new European Commission were present and then an official lunch hosted by the Belgians.

The agenda for the meeting that followed was chosen as one which was least likely to cause controversy about a future trading relationship with the Norwegians which was unacceptable to the other community countries and the whole issue was postponed.

**European Antidote**  
Francis-Xavier Ortoli, the new French EEC president, made reference to the "European antidote" which would express itself in regard to the community's common interest and insisted

as usual on the prospects for Gen. Haig's meetings or even his schedule.

Compromises Seen  
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**Weather**

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## Americans Beat Chinese—In Frisbee

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15 (UPI)—A great American pastime has floated into China.

After being trounced at ping pong, a touring party of University of San Francisco students pulled a light plastic disc from a travel bag and started tossing it in a field near Shanghai.

"We introduced the frisbee," said James Cheate, of Cottonwood, Calif., a member of the group, which returned from China yesterday. "We left it at a school and they caught onto the skills of it very quickly."

He said the Chinese were not quite as good as the American students in handling the floating saucer's subtle motions. "It was the only sport we could beat them in," said Mr. Cheate.

**Pope Receives Premier Meir, Vatican Denies Shift in Views**

(Continued from Page 1)

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Before meeting the Pope, Mrs. Meir conferred today with President Giovanni Leone.

Mrs. Meir went to the president's Quirinale Palace in the center of Rome from the Renaissance Villa Madama on the city's outskirts. She is staying at the villa.

She did not speak to reporters, but posed briefly for photographers outside the president's office.

Later, she saw Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Mrs. Meir said tonight that Israel had no intention of administering religious places in Jerusalem. However, she ruled out an international status for the city.

Mrs. Meir said at a news conference that in her audience with Pope Paul, the subject of international status for Jerusalem never arose.

"Whether it is Christian or Muslim places," she said, "Israel has no interest in being the administrator of religious places."

"It isn't once a week that a representative of Israel has the opportunity to meet with the Pope and discuss our problems with him," Mrs. Meir said. "I'm very happy that the audience took place."

"If someone in the Vatican thought he had to explain the matter to someone, that's entirely his affair. It has nothing to do with me."

**4th Letter Bomb Found by Israel**

HAIFA, Israel, Jan. 15 (UPI)—A fourth letter bomb mailed from Israel to a local



# Asia Has Replaced Europe the 'Brain Drain' to U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The brain drain of scientists, engineers and physicians immigrating to the United States has accelerated in recent years, Asia has replaced Europe as main source of this incoming intellectual manpower.

The trend is made clear in a report just published by the National Science Foundation. The report, according to the foundation, is that the number of immigrants in the United States in 1972, who have a Ph.D. or M.D. and are in the fields of science, engineering and medicine, was 11,300. This was a 30 percent increase over the 8,700 in 1971.

The report, entitled "Scientists, Engineers and Physicians From Abroad," covers trends from fiscal year 1969 through 1972, with some preliminary figures for fiscal year 1973.

Data not yet published show a general continuation of the trends through 1971, and not much change is expected to be shown for 1972, Norman Selzer, scientific manpower studies group, said in answer to a question.

In the future, some lessening of the influx of scientists is predicted because of a tight job market for them in the United States but this is not expected to apply to physicians.

The report said 13,300 immigrant scientists and engineers were admitted to the United States in fiscal year 1970. This was over 30 percent more than had entered during the previous year and 1 1/2 times the number for 1965. Physicians immigrated at the rate of about 3,000 a year during the five years through 1970, as contrasted with 2,000 in 1965.

Figures from the National Institutes of Health show that the influx of physician immigrants has increased sharply since 1970.

The fiscal year 1972 figures show 1,513 physicians immigrating to the United States from India, said Dr. Betty A. Lockett of the Division of Manpower and Intelligence of the Institutes. During that year, 783 physicians from the Philippines were immigrants to the United States.

Immigration Law

Dr. Lockett said changes in the immigration law in 1970 made it easier for foreign doctors already in the United States on a temporary basis to apply for immigrant status. Previously they had been required to leave the United States for two years before they could apply for immigrants. The new regulation made it possible for them to apply without any interim period outside the United States, she said.

Altogether, there were 7,143 physician immigrants to the United States in fiscal year 1972, nearly 5,000 of them from Asia. Europe provided a total of only 911 last year.

The reasons for the migration appeared to be a complex pattern of pushes and pulls—a shortage of doctors in the United States and a lack of job opportunities, money and congenial working conditions in the home country.

# Reveries in U.S. Remembrance of Martin L. King

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (UPI)—America paid tribute to the slain civil rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King today with a candlelight service and a march in New York City.

The service, which was the anniversary of his birth, was held at the Lincoln Center. King was shot and killed the night of April 4, 1968, at the age of 39 on the terrace of a Memphis hotel room in April 1968.

More than 1.5 million students city-wide throughout the day gave the day off in memory of the Nobel peace laureate. In the state of Georgia, Gov. Jimmy Carter signed a proclamation honoring the slain leader. Dr. King was a leader of men guided by his faith in a "true democracy."

City offices in New York, Atlanta and Fairfax County, Virginia, closed down today.

A candlelight remembrance service was scheduled today at the Martin Luther King Hospital in Los Angeles.

# Manila Executes Narcotics Dealer

MANILA, Jan. 15 (UPI)—An anti-drug military firing squad at dawn, the first person to die before a Philippine firing squad since World War II and the first executed since President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law last September.

Mr. Marcos personally ordered the public execution of Lim Beng, 35, after authorities said the man was responsible for "the run of the lives of more than 10,000 persons." About 800 witnesses the execution and police said hundreds are tried to enter a firing range see it.

# Anti-War Activists Planning March at Nixon Inauguration

By Paul Valentine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Anti-war organizers, divided on tactics and targets but united on a general concept of mass street action, are working day and night to bring thousands of dissidents to protest at President Nixon's second inauguration Saturday.

Despite indications over the weekend of a "head-on" clash with the military, anti-war leaders say they are moving full steam ahead in their plans.

Grass-roots response so far is faster than at any time since the mass marches of 1970 and 1971, say the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), co-planners of a

solemn March Against Death, the major "counter-inaugural" event. Inquiries about housing, transportation and other logistics are pouring into NPAAC and PCPJ from much of the eastern part of the nation, and they have boosted their estimate of the maximum number of demonstrators to 50,000.

Separately and in contrast to the NPAAC-PCPJ plan, leaders of the militant Students for a Democratic Society and the nominally anarchist Youth International Party say they hope to draw 1,000 to 2,000 hard-core protesters to march near the Capitol, where some will try to disrupt the inaugural parade and confront police.

The Saturday actions thus will test the strength of the anti-war movement, largely dormant in recent months.

Riding what they say is a new tide of anti-war frustration and anger, organizers hope to draw a broad cross-section of Americans, ranging from students, counter-culture freaks and other traditional demonstrators to housewives, armchair liberals and others new to the street.

NPAAC coordinator Jerry Gordon said Saturday, "we will protest the continuing U.S. military presence in Thailand and Southeast Asia waters—factors not covered by the cease-fire."

# U.S. City Raises \$62,000 to Aid Hanoi Hospital

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (UPI)—Nearly \$62,000 has been contributed in the New Haven area to help repair U.S. bomb damage to a North Vietnamese hospital, a fund-raising committee said today.

A gift of \$60,000 was made by Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Mellon of Hartford, according to the Greater New Haven Committee to Rebuild Hanoi Hospital. Mr. Mellon is the son of business executive Paul Mellon.

The contributions were announced during a noon religious service at the Center Church attended by the Very Rev. Michael Allen, dean of Berkeley Divinity School.

A committee spokesman said it was Dean Allen's description of the damage he saw during a trip to Hanoi in December which spurred the fund-raising drive. It is reported that the hospital was destroyed. The Pentagon has said that the hospital did not suffer heavy damage, and that the damage was unintentional.

Chambre des Champs-Élysées, Friday, January 19, Thursday, February 1, 8:30 p.m.

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Soloist: Isaac STERN

MOZART FESTIVAL (Volunteer O.C.L.)



DOUBLE-HEADER—On a Louisville Street, a young lady and her wig.

# A Frustrated Policeman

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Policeman Edgar Carvalho was riding a city bus last weekend when he discovered that his wallet was missing. So he arrested the whole bus.

All 112 passengers, including pregnant women and small children, were taken to the station and searched.

Mr. Carvalho did not find his wallet.

# Adm. S.W. Souers Dies at 80; First Director of CIA

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15 (UPI)—Adm. Sidney W. Souers, 80, who played a key role in the creation of what was to become the Central Intelligence Agency, died last night.

Adm. Souers entered St. Luke's Hospital Saturday and died of complications after a lengthy illness, doctors said.

He was a former board chairman of General American Life Insurance Co. of America, which has its headquarters in St. Louis.

Adm. Souers became assistant chief of naval intelligence in charge of plans during World War II and then deputy chief of naval intelligence. The post brought him to a leading role as representative of the Navy Secretary James B. Forrestal in the creation of Central Intelligence.

First CIA Director

Adm. Souers was named the first director of Central Intelligence, which later was transformed into the Central Intelligence Agency.

At the request of President Harry S. Truman, Adm. Souers became executive secretary of the newly created National Security Council in 1947 to 1950. He became a consultant to Mr. Truman during the Korean War.

He left Washington in 1953 and the next year assumed chairmanship of the insurance firm. Adm. Souers held directorships or trusteeships in 24 corporations, colleges and foundations.

# Eleanor Hankins Fort

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Eleanor Hankins Fort, 59, composer of more than 400 songs, died yesterday. Among her best known songs are "Put Your Shoes On, Lucy," "Save Your Confederate Money, Boys" and "I Didn't Know the Gun Was Loaded."

# Bombs in Milan, Rome Aimed at Fascist Targets

ROME, Jan. 15 (AP)—Four bombs exploded in Milan and Rome before dawn today. They were aimed at Fascist targets. Police theorized that they were planted by leftist extremists to protest the staging of a neo-Fascist congress in Rome this week.

The most powerful device exploded under an arcade in downtown Milan near a cafe which is a favorite meeting place of rightist extremists. The cafe and nearby fashionable shops suffered damage estimated at \$85,000.

The two other bombs in Milan damaged the office of a neo-Fascist youth group and an office of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

Another bomb wrecked an MSI office in Rome.

MSI is scheduled to start a national congress in Rome Tuesday. Leftist and moderate groups are planning demonstrations in Rome when the congress opens.

# Madrid Students Strike

MADRID, Jan. 15 (AP)—Several thousand students at Madrid's three universities went on strike today in protest over a sharp increase in transportation and meal costs, university sources said. No disorders were reported. Transport costs to and from the universities have been increased by 50 percent and meals at university canteens by 40 percent.

# U.S. High Court Agrees to Rule On a School Issue in Virginia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court today agreed to rule on the proposed consolidation of the mostly black schools in Richmond, Va., with two adjoining white suburban systems.

The review will begin this spring with a hearing. Appeals have been filed by Richmond School Board officials and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

The controversial consolidation was ordered last year by U.S. Judge Robert H. Merhige Jr. But he was reversed later by the U.S. Circuit Court in Richmond. Appeals from that decision had been pending before the justices since early October.

Meanwhile, working its way to the high court is a Detroit school case.

Powell to Be Absent

In its order granting review, the justices' sole comments were that the hearing would last an hour and that Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. would not participate. He gave no reason, but an apparent one is that Justice Powell, a Virginian, served as a member of the city's School Board from 1961 to 1969.

Since Justice Powell is out of the case, the consolidation plan can be defeated by a four-four vote. A tie vote upholds the last court to rule prior to the Supreme Court. In this instance, that is the Circuit Court, which reversed Judge Merhige.

Judge Merhige, in January 1972, proposed combining Richmond schools with those in neighboring Henrico and Chesterfield Counties as part of a desegregation plan. Some 78,000 students would be bused across city and county lines.

The Circuit Court, in reversing the plan five to one in June, disagreed with Judge Merhige that state and local officials together had maintained a segregated situation in Richmond schools. The School Board argued that state and local officials had moved pupils across boundary lines to perpetuate segregation and that these lines should be crossed for desegregation.

In other actions today, the court:

- Agreed to review a lower court order forbidding pollution of clean air.
- Agreed to consider a New York law that requires people who receive federal welfare aid to register with the state for work.
- Declined to hear an appeal by Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes of St. Louis from dismissal of a \$12-million libel suit against Life magazine and reporter Denny Walsh.
- Declined to consider the plea of Paul Weiss, a noted philosophy professor, that discrimination against the aged solely because of their years is unconstitutional.

# West Lays Down Proposals For Europe Security Talks

By Joe Alex Morris

HELSINKI, Jan. 15.—The West laid down concrete proposals for the shape of a European security conference today as the 34-nation preparatory talks resumed after a one-month Christmas recess.

"For the first time, we are discussing what kind of a conference we believe should be held," a senior Western delegate said after the two-hour session here.

The Western initiative came in the form of three sets of general proposals tabled by the Belgian, Italian and Danish representatives. Most interestingly, the Danes took the lead in insisting that the proposed security conference should discuss greater freedom of movement between Eastern and Western Europe—an idea which is anathema to the Soviet bloc.

The Danes argued that without freer movement of peoples in both directions, a security conference was not meaningful.

Soviet Ambassador V. F. Mal'tsev, the nominal head of the Russian delegation, spoke briefly after the three Western delegates had outlined what they expected the conference to discuss. Sources said Mr. Mal'tsev's comments had no bearing at all on the Western proposals.

The Western move signaled the opening of the second phase of the preparatory talks for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In the closing phase of the first round before Christmas, rejected a Western and neutral plan to set up specific mandates in a work program to thrash out the agenda for the conference itself. This is expected to begin, at the foreign minister level, in early summer and go into a second phase of committee work to be wound up with another foreign ministers' meeting.

The Soviet rejection meant that the full 34-nation preparatory conference is now reduced to talking in generalities about both themes and procedures. This is expected to go on until at least March, the earliest time when some Western participants expect a report to be available for the foreign ministers. No one seriously expects the conference not to take place.

The 34 nations here are all from Europe with the exception of the United States and Canada, which are included as NATO and Atlantic powers.

The Russians went into the preparatory round here hoping to get away with a generalized agenda focused on peace, security and recognition of the European status quo. The unity of the West, including France, plus the determination of many neutrals, notably Romania and Yugoslavia, to achieve specific results have made the Russians less optimistic.

"It's not their dream," commented one Western delegate. Official Soviet reaction to the Western proposals is not expected immediately.

© Los Angeles Times.

# Warsaw Pact '73 Discuss Talks On Troop Cuts

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP)—Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact met here today to map out tactics for the upcoming East-West preparatory talks on mutual balanced force reductions (MBFR). Eastern European sources said.

Led by the Soviet Union, the seven pact countries are due to attend the first MBFR meeting in Geneva Jan. 31. The result could be a full-fledged Warsaw Pact-NATO conference next autumn and a reduction of the American and Soviet forces in Europe.

The foreign ministers of Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania heard a report by their Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko, on last week's talks between Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and French President Georges Pompidou.

France has refused to take part in the MBFR talks.

Western Allies Meet

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (AP)—The North Atlantic Council discussed preparations today for the first meetings on MBFR.

Formal notice by the Soviet Union that it will attend the talks was still awaited at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

# '73 Greek Budget Provided for End To U.S. Arms Aid

ATHENS, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Greece made provisions in its 1973 budget to cover the gap that will be created by the termination of American military aid. Finance Minister John Koulis said today.

"In our defense budget, we took care to cover expenses caused by the possible cut of American free aid," Mr. Koulis said during an analysis of the budget.

Asked whether Greece already had renounced the aid, Mr. Koulis said, "This question is for the minister of foreign affairs to answer, but the report seems to be correct."

Greek newspapers reported Friday that Greece would renounce U.S. grant aid and, in the future, accept only credit sales of American military equipment and material.

American officials here said that total U.S. aid for 1973 was last year's \$70 million, including \$15 million in grant aid.

# Pompidou Starts East Africa Visit

DJIBOUTI, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou today started a 48-hour visit to the tiny French enclave of the African and the Indian Ocean, formerly French Somaliland, on the Red Sea coast.

Strict security precautions were taken to prevent any recurrence of the riots that greeted Charles de Gaulle here in 1968. Several thousand persons lined the route into the city to cheer Mr. Pompidou and there were no incidents.

From Djibouti, the president will go to Addis Ababa on Wednesday for a two-day official visit to Ethiopia.

# Gas Rationing Proposed for S. California

U.S. Agency Outlines Anti-Smog Measure

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (AP).—Gasoline rationing for most of southern California was proposed today as an anti-smog measure by William D. Ruckelshaus, Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administrator.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said the rationing would apply to almost all of Los Angeles County, all of Orange and Ventura Counties and much of Riverside, San Bernardino and Santa Barbara Counties.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said that although the EPA has serious reservations as to the feasibility of the proposal, the agency has no alternative under the Clean Air Act of 1970. He said the rationing system had been proposed for the smog season from May through October. He estimated it would limit gas usage by up to 82 percent in the area.

Two Methods

He added: "The EPA proposal outlines two methods of enforcement, gasoline coupons for individual motorists or production-level rationing with price controls to prevent windfall profits at gasoline stations. All gasoline would then be sold on a first come, first served basis."

Mr. Ruckelshaus also outlined proposals to include vehicle inspection, smog devices and conversion of fleet vehicles to other fuels such as natural gas.

He said he recognized the "economic and social disruptions that could result from the proposed plan, including the direct cost to automobile owners, the possible loss of income to workers missing work because of inadequate transportation, the impact on service and retail establishments and the entire transportation system."

A series of public hearings on the proposal are planned.

# Likely to Increase in 1973 \$105 a Day Is Average Cost Of Hospitalization in U.S.

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—The average cost of a day's stay in one of the nation's general hospitals shot upward past \$100 in 1972 and is expected to continue to rise this year.

Data compiled by the American Hospital Association place the average daily charge for a hospital bed last year at a record \$105.30 almost double the cost of six years ago.

Wage and price controls, which remain in force for health services under Phase 3 of the Nixon administration's economic stabilization program, had a dampening effect on hospital room rates last year, but the 11.6 percent national increase still was about double the rise officially allowed under the freeze.

The figure of \$105.30, which includes charges for rooms, meals, nursing care and laboratory tests, is only an average for so-called community hospitals, and prices may vary widely for individual institutions.

Memorial Hospital in New York City now charges \$212 a day for example, but it specializes in cancer treatment, which is extremely expensive.

Hospitals in California are the nation's most expensive, according to a survey conducted last year by the Social Security Administration. The most expensive states for hospital rates are California, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maryland, Arizona, Oregon, Alaska and Hawaii.

# Alternatives to Imprisonment Asked U.S. Panel on Justice Urges End to Bargaining on Pleas

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, in a report issued yesterday, recommended the elimination of plea bargaining within the next five years as one of hundreds of recommendations for change in the nation's courts, police forces, corrections systems and community attitudes.

The 750-page report, divided into four sections, was compiled by the commission under the auspices of the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and will be presented next week to the National Conference on Criminal Justice for discussion and possible amendment.

Still to come from the 180-member commission are its recommendations on gun control and drug-abuse control. But the commission report states that, if its recommendations in four areas—the police, the corrections system, the courts and community crime prevention—were implemented in full, crime could be reduced significantly.

The recommendations could be implemented within 10 years, according to Gov. Russell W. Peterson of Delaware, the commission's chairman, who held a news conference Friday with Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and others involved in compiling the report.

Key Recommendation

Unification of all correctional facilities into a single agency in each state is a key recommendation of this section.

The report notes, paralleling the 1967 report, that "organized crime is probably the single most menacing source of criminality threatening our country today." In the section dealing with the police, there are also a number of recommendations that echo those of 1967, including a call for speedier police response in crime situations, "positive efforts" to recruit minority-group members and the development of a close rapport with the community.

This element is developed at length in the still-incomplete section on community crime prevention, in line with the conviction, expressed in the "corrections" segment, that "communities must assume responsibility for the problems they generate." The "community" in this section, however, is taken to mean society as a whole.

# U.S. Press Club, Nader Unit Join For Anti-Secrecy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Ralph Nader's Center for Study of Responsive Law and the National Press Club yesterday announced formation of a group to help reporters gain access to information withheld by the government.

The organization, named the Press Information Center, will be headed by Ronald Plesser, a lawyer associated with the Nader group, which specializes in matters involving the Freedom of Information Act.

A reporter, the group said in a statement, often needs "more information than the government chooses to release, and he must challenge the government's withholding of information."

"The center is attempting, on behalf of the press community, to make available the tools necessary to challenge the withholding of information."

Mr. Plesser said that since the law was enacted in 1967 it has been used by nonpress litigants to pry loose numerous federal reports but reporters and editors have used it in court only three times.

16 Die on Turkish Bus

ANKARA, Jan. 15 (AP).—Sixteen persons were killed when a loaded bus plunged over a 150-meter cliff near the Turkish Black Sea coast town of Zonguldak, officials said today. Twenty-five passengers were injured in the crash, in a heavy snow storm last night.

Upgrading the prosecutor's office, with assistants barred from outside practice; upgrading "the caliber of the judiciary," with the adoption of the "so-called Missouri plan for the selection of judges"—the formation of a judicial nomination commission with the public, the judiciary and lawyers represented, to nominate candidates for the bench—with the governor filling vacancies from this slate.

Maximum sentences for "non-dangerous offenders" should not exceed five years, with sentencing for up to 35 years when a longer term is seen as required "for the protection of the public" and the offender is dangerous, "a professional

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## Socialism and Internationalism

There can be no consolation for Americans in the fact that the Socialist summit meeting in Paris could find little to agree upon—except disapproval of the bombing in North Vietnam. Older Socialists, too, must find some unhappiness in the fact that national considerations were so powerful among the leaders of the 16 Social-Democratic parties gathered at the Palais du Luxembourg. And Orthodox Marxists can hardly be pleased that the spirit of Keynes, rather than that of the author of "Das Kapital," dominates the policies of the countries in which social democracy is dominant or influential.

The meeting started off under the handicap of being unwelcome to the government of its host: President Pompidou made that very clear, and arguments over the political motivation of the gathering were bound to confuse its political effectiveness. The quarrel in France, too, over relations with Israel and the efforts of pro-Arab groups in Paris to embarrass Premier Golda Meir of Israel added to the confusion.

Yet the actual political power wielded by the Social Democrats today says much for the viability of the ideas they represent—particularly when one considers the eclipse that came over so many of the older Socialist groups after World War II—almost comparable to their disarray after World War I, when the international ideals of the movement were fragmented among the warring nations. Part of the more recent eclipse was due to the war itself, and the association of many Social Democrats with the ineffective governments that preceded it; part to the quest for newness after the war, and the adroitness with which the opposition

seized on socialist ideas and adapted them to a capitalist framework.

The Social Democrats now, very largely, have done the same, and their name is no longer associated with defeat or revolution. But neither is it closely fitted to the kind of internationalism that once marked its leaders' pronouncements.

For example, there is irony in the fact that Mrs. Meir has visited the Pope in Rome, largely to discuss Israel's opposition and the Holy See's support, for the internationalization of Jerusalem. An international control of Jerusalem was a part of the original United Nations plan for Palestine. But a quarter of a century, and several wars, have intervened since that plan was adopted; the UN proved powerless to prevent those wars or to find any solution to the troubles of the Middle East, and the UN is the only international body that might do so. Moreover, the root problem of the Holy Land is not the holy places, but the land itself, who shall till it and own it, and in what political and social context.

Internationalism is not some vague concept of human brotherhood; it must meet a complex challenge that arises from all manner of human emotions—national, tribal, racial, economic and religious. To establish world order under law requires more than dogma, whether it emanates from the Socialist International or the Vatican. It requires knowing the interplay of many forces, adapting to them when necessary and conquering them by practical wisdom. The dogmas can only illuminate when they do not dazzle.

## The Tide of Reaction

The tide of reaction that is sweeping across America is more than a Republican effort to cancel out the remnants of Johnsonian egalitarianism. It is rather a break with more than 40 years of an essentially liberal momentum, supported by the dominant elements in both parties, that has carried this nation forward to a more just and humane society within the framework of enlightened capitalism.

What seems to move the nation's leaders now is not a momentary desire to consolidate nor even to seek a better balance between liberal and conservative thought and action. This is no Eisenhower interlude of domestic pacification. It looks instead more like a challenge to fundamental faiths. Policies of hope have been replaced by policies of suspicion, which appear to take it for granted that society will be improved not by the promise of reform but by the threat of punishment.

The liberal policies of the past have certainly not been without flaws. They underestimated the need for stricter law enforcement and more effective administration of governmental programs. But such failures are relatively insignificant when measured against the ideologies of the new reaction. Excessive faith in the efficacy of social reform may lead to short-term disappointments; excessive faith in the efficacy of keeping on the lid by means of strong-armed tactics and threats will lead to the flimsiness of pacification while the fires of social discontent smolder.

The death penalty once again ranks high as an antidote to what President Nixon has denounced as "permissiveness." Never mind that there is not the slightest evidence that capital punishment acts as a deterrent to crime. Pay no heed to the fact that the Supreme Court last year decried the death penalty as "cruel and unusual punishment" that has often been meted out inconsistently and even capriciously. A coalition of fear and reaction in state legislatures and in Congress is blithely being incited by the Nixon administration to outflank the court with reactionary new laws.

When slipshod and corrupt enforcement of existing laws and inadequate support of

social and medical programs are responsible for the failure to curb the scourge of drugs, the way to ride the crest of the reactionary wave is to threaten mandatory life imprisonment for pushers and law-breaking addicts alike and to throw away the key to their cells. Ask no questions how the get-tough policies will affect the leaders of the crime syndicates, who will continue to profit from the drug rackets while easily replacing those peddlers of their deadly merchandise who are thrown in jail.

Welfare reform is dead. The reform of any program for the betterment of the human condition is now in danger of falling victim to the reactionary paranoia that sees all the poor as chiselers or criminals. Waste is to be tolerated only in defense contracts and to bail out mismanaged corporations. But fear of waste is enough to veto essential measures for the care of children, the elderly or the poor.

Spending for education is cut on the unproved theory that school improvement programs cannot work, particularly when they are intended to aid the poor. Health expenditures are slashed. Public housing gets the ax. Controversial programs on public television, which might question or analyze such policies, are to be dropped. Commercial networks are intimidated. Reporters are jailed.

Deliberate distortions of the busing issue jeopardize the integration of school and society.

The President, exploiting popular fears and frustrations, has turned the machinery of the administration against those constructs of socially minded government which have been so painstakingly built in the aftermath of the disaster of the 1920s. Govs. Rockefeller and Meskill, through their hard-line approach, have shown how quickly the tide can roll over strongholds of liberalism.

The politicians who embrace the new reaction say they are only sweeping out the criminals and the chiselers. In reality, they are turning their backs on the American credo of optimism, compassion and faith in liberty under law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Mrs. Meir's Diplomatic Success

Mrs. Meir succeeded in being officially received by Pope Paul VI although the Pope is known to be opposed to Israel's views on the status of Jerusalem and Palestine. Mrs. Meir, of course, stands little chance of changing the basic position of Paul VI. However, her visit in the Vatican, even if it isn't followed by concrete results, is a historic event of considerable importance.

Mrs. Meir in any case has added a new diplomatic success to the one brought about already by her participation in the meeting of the Socialist International. Her visit in Paris, though it has raised some grumbles in government circles, has not been unanimously condemned—far from it, as evidenced by the tribute paid her by Gaullist leaders.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

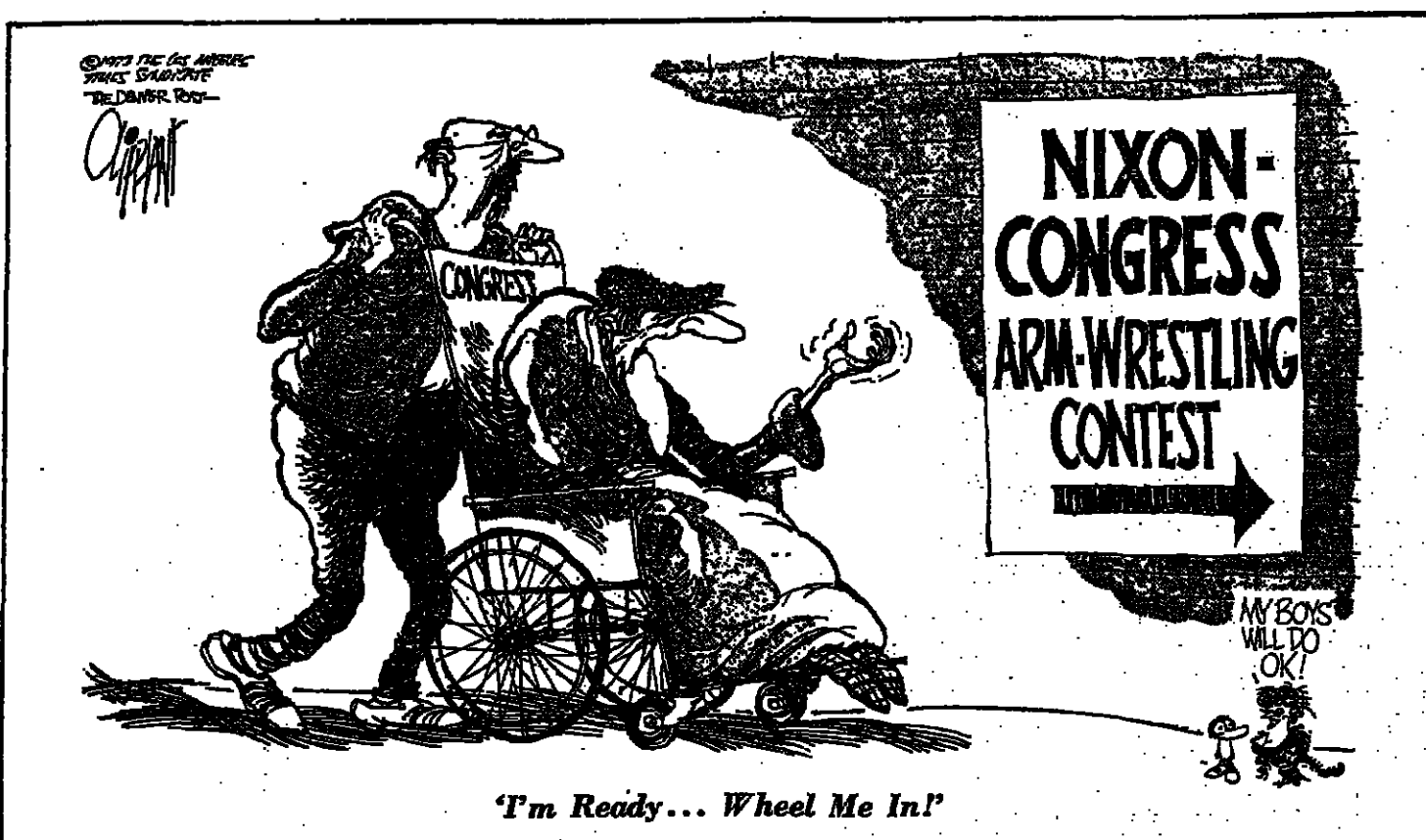
January 16, 1898

NEW YORK—The sending of pictures by telegraph is at last an accomplished fact. Scenes in a trial at Camden, N.J., were successfully sent to the New York Herald offices and published the next day. The distance, it is true, was not very great, but the principle of the invention has been definitely established. It opens another field for illustrated journalism and can doubtless be so perfected that in time photographs can be taken and instantaneously transmitted to the furthestmost quarters of the globe.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 16, 1923

PARIS—In view of German resistance to the economic occupation of the Ruhr, France has made a further advance in that area and has also decided to enforce a plan of military requisitions to run the mines and maintain the coal deliveries. The German government has ordered the coal operators to cease all deliveries for reparations purposes. At Essen the operators are complying with this order and the French have therefore to face a stupendous task. England is a friendly neutral and Signor Mussolini supports his French ally.



## Arms Control: A Bad Time for Disarray

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—It now has been nearly 17 years since President Eisenhower appointed Harold Stassen to the post of special assistant to the president for disarmament, with cabinet status. In 1961 the job was institutionalized with congressional creation, at President Kennedy's request, of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. William C. Foster became head of ACDA and the chief negotiator, as well, on arms control measures. In 1969 President Nixon chose Gerard C. Smith to head ACDA and later to be the chief negotiator for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). Now, as the second Nixon term begins, Smith has departed by his own choice and the President has tapped U. Alexis Johnson to be the negotiator. No one has been announced as Smith's successor to head ACDA, a quasi-independent agency housed and supported by the State Department but with its own congressionally approved budget.

It is evident, in retrospect, that all the major decisions in the arms control field since the initial Baruch Plan in 1946 have been presidential decisions, but it also is evident that presidential choices have been circumscribed by the quality and extent of the bureaucratic machinery which has examined the problems and possibilities and thus, through various layers of the government, served up the options. Stassen, Foster and Smith all were effective, or ineffective, to the degree that they could establish an independent input from an office or an agency that was beholden neither to the diplomatic views of State, the military views of Defense, or the views of the White House staff.

### Raised Eyebrows

It is for such reasons as these that the appointment of Alex Johnson has done more than raise eyebrows among those in and out of government who concern themselves with arms control, above all with the SALT-2 negotiations which resume in Geneva for a second session on Feb. 27. Johnson is widely viewed as a temporary appointment. He suffered a heart attack a while back and his doctors have warned him against excessive work. For that reason, it appears, he turned down a Nixon offer to succeed Ambassador Bunker in Saigon. The top career man at State, Johnson is now 64. He has had only minimal acquaintance with the complex arms control issues.

The issues at SALT-2 are going to be very tough to resolve. Henry Kissinger, the generalissimo of SALT-1 here in Wash-

ington, has had no time for the problem because of Indochina and now his own continuation in the White House is uncertain. By all accounts, then, the United States is in a holding pattern on arms control and this is likely to last for some time. President Nixon's separation of the two posts of ACDA head and top negotiator adds an additional uncertainty.

It was widely believed when SALT-2 began that there would be no pressure from either Washington or Moscow for speedy new agreements. The interim pact on offensive weapons runs for five years and most people felt that not until about the fourth year would negotiations become intensive. But from what is now learned about the first go-round of SALT-2 this may not be necessarily true; indeed, a major opportunity for a key new phase in arms control just might be present, if the United States is prepared to grasp it.

This is because, at the recent Geneva talks, all behind closed doors, the Soviet delegation expressed an interest in the control of multiple warheads MIRVs. This came as a surprise to Smith and his delegation, but there is no doubt that Moscow did indicate such an interest. It is true, however, that the other anticipated problems, notably the Moscow demand for limits on the American forward-based systems (FBS) in any new agreement, were put forward by the Soviet side. But the Soviet talk of MIRV control added a new dimension to the meetings. At this first session neither side laid down any formal proposals.

Quite obviously the Kremlin interest in MIRV control must spring from the enormous American lead in such warheads, though the Soviets are ahead in numbers of missile launchers and in throw weight of warheads. It would take some very difficult trade-offs to reach any form of

MIRV agreement, and monitoring of such an agreement, beyond monitoring a ban on further tests, would be equally hard to achieve. But if there is no agreement, multiple warheads will be a major element in both arsenals.

Thus it appears this is a very bad moment for the American arms control establishment to be in such a state of disarray as the Johnson appointment, and the Kissinger situation, indicate it to be. Only President Nixon can change this state of affairs, although the Senate disarmament subcommittee of Foreign Relations could do some prodding.

The opportunity to control MIRVs is judged, at best, to be a long shot. But so were many other opportunities in past years that finally reached fruition through the perseverance of such men as Stassen, Foster and Smith. The United States can do no less than try—and there is currently no sign it is ready to do that.

## While Thousands Weep

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS—In the Vietnamese way, his voice remained soft and conversational despite the emotion of his thoughts. "This time something has to change," he said. "There has been too much suffering—now there must be reconciliation. The people in Saigon see it, the Provisional Revolutionary Government sees it, Hanoi sees it. They have all suffered. If the Vietnamese do not reconcile themselves, the Americans can do nothing for real peace no matter how long they stay."

It was one of Paris's many Vietnamese political exiles speaking. Ho Thong Minh, minister of defense in Ngo Dinh Diem's first government, was back in 1954-55. He resigned because, as he puts it, "I found that Diem was a backward, reactionary man, and I saw no hope for Vietnam." He slipped out of Saigon, past Diem's security men, and came to Paris.

### Reflects Tragedy

In his person Ho Thong Minh reflects the tragedy of his country and of America's involvement in it. His aim is the one that Vietnamese political figures of all views share: An independent Vietnam, free from foreign control. But in a lifetime of working with this force and that he has not found the means to the end. He was 19 years old, in 1939, when he first joined the struggle against the colonial French. After

World War II, when the French returned, he was on the general staff of the resistance movement in the far south of Vietnam. But he found that "the Communists wanted to take all power for themselves," so he left the movement for civilian life as an engineer.

Diem made him deputy defense minister in 1954. After a month, he says, "the Americans urged Diem to put me in full charge, and he did." So there is special irony in what has happened to his view of the United States.

"In 1954," Minh says, "I had great hope in America—a great anti-colonial country. But as time went on, I saw that that was not so. In Washington in 1963 one of your generals told me that all the Americans would be out of Vietnam by the end of 1965. Then in 1965, the day the first American bombs fell on North Vietnam, I heard that the Pentagon said they would be on their knees in six or eight weeks. But I knew that would not be so, then or ever."

"After that my confidence in the Americans went. I told my friends that we would have to do it by ourselves."

Ho Thong Minh has made one visit to Saigon since 1955, in 1968. The Thieu government allowed him in because his father had died. But when the Tet offensive started, he was put in jail

and kept there until he went on a hunger strike two months later. Today, like so many of the exiles in Paris, he is in the middle. He is one of the neutralists who might be serving now with Saigon and PRG members in the Council of National Reconciliation if President Nixon had carried out the terms negotiated by Henry Kissinger last October.

"Certainly the people of South Vietnam do not want Communism," he says, "but neither do they want an army dictatorship. Our way of life has drifted from our origins. We must be more ourselves. We cannot live an American way of life."

"It all tells in our economic and military and social strength. The Occidental eye looks at us now and says that Saigon can stand up against the North. But it is a strength from outside—artificial."

He believes that only a "third-force government" led by neutrals can save South Vietnam from more suffering. He says, "The only way to have peace in South-east Asia is reconciliation among the Vietnamese—first in the South, then between South and North."

### Middle of Road

It is always so said to meet the neutralist Vietnamese politicians in Paris. They are naturally appealing to Americans, who mostly dislike the extremist politics of ideology and go for the middle of the road. But there is no middle of the road in Vietnam now.

The American government decided long ago to oppose any move toward neutralism or political accommodation in South Vietnam, staking all on the survival of Nguyen Van Thieu and his autocracy. It did so not for the sake of the Vietnamese but out of concern for its own face. That is why the destruction has had to go on for so long. North and South.

Now the signs are that a ceasefire may really be at hand. The decision is up to Richard Nixon, and this time the approach of Inauguration Day may concentrate his mind. But whatever peace there may be is not likely to create Ho Thong Minh's vision of a reconciled Vietnam, free of suffering at last.

## Wavering In Battle On Inflation

By Joseph Krati

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration has made better record in fighting inflation than the government of any other advanced country. But its massive decontrol which President has instituted in another highly personal decision is extremely risky.

All the evidence, including especially the recent surge in wholesale prices, shows that inflation is a difficult, long-term problem built into the modern society. Intolerable rise in living costs can be arrested not by a couple of quick fixes, but only by insulating staying power to a counterinflationary program.

The remarkably good showings of the Nixon administration in the war on inflation is documented by a recent study of economic outlook in seven countries made by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OEC. Besides the United States, study dealt with inflation in France, West Germany, Britain, Canada and Japan.

### Latest Statistics

The latest statistics, for a third quarter of last year, show consumer prices advancing in United States at rate of 6.2 percent. The next best was Japan with 6.1 percent. West German figure was 5.7 percent; the British figure, 10.5 percent.

The reasons for the comparatively good American showings are not in doubt. Major ones go to the wage and price control program instituted by Nixon in August, 1971. Another credit goes to the tight-money policy maintained by the Federal Reserve Board, at the same considerable unemployment, 1969 and 1970.

Despite this relatively good record, however, a further rise of inflationary pressure is clear on the way. The rise of 1.6 percent in the wholesale price index for last month is the largest single monthly increase in more than 20 years. It presages wholesale price rises are even passing onto the consumer. Inflation in the general cost of living.

Many persons in and out of administration are ascribing wholesale price increase to the special conditions, have forced a rise in prices of meat. As it happens, there is a gap between supply and demand for meat. Demand, because rising living standards around the developed world, has been steadily increasing—especially in Europe and Japan. Supply has been limited by a number of special factors, including drought in Russia and the fu stocking of the available range land in this country.

The measures recently taken by the administration to relax constraints on meat imports, when allocations and grazing land make sense. But they will probably yield cheaper meat prices next year. Thus, for most of the year, there will be inflationary pressure from a basic element of the diet.

Moreover, as Lester Brown has shown in his book, "World Without Borders," the conditions that make for a meat shortage are likely to be repeated in many other commodities. Worldwide demand for most minerals and high-grade foodstuffs is going up. Everywhere, supply is pressing on natural constraints.

What this means is that all nations have to adjust to the idea of inflationary pressure is high. There is no case for the doing tight money forever, less for junking all wage and price controls in the near future.

### Selective Control

On the contrary, what is required is a strategy that will allow the basic controls to stay for years to come. That means selective decontrol in areas where competition is effective. But means maintaining tight controls not only in such special areas as health, food processing and construction, but in all areas where big companies and big unions dominate the market.

The central weakness of a recent decontrol is that it applies only powder. It puts restraint against unbridled market power, powerful companies, inflation live on, and maybe even show forward, but its cost will be avoided by those most able to pay. Tight discipline will be applied in the federal budget programs helping the very poor people. Thus, as a whole, a new system reflects the idea of selective control. The share should go to the lions.

Editorial: 23300 Paris Cedex 08, Tel.: 22-22-90



# War In Russia Permits Medvedev Go to Britain for a Year

By Hedrick Smith

**SCOW, Jan. 15 (UPI).**—A. Medvedev, the biologist-scientist whose forced departure from a Soviet mental asylum in 1970 stirred wide protest, has left for a year's study abroad with his family, as disclosed last night.

Mr. Medvedev told friends that in recent years he had become frustrated by the limitations on Soviet researchers in his field, gerontology, on which he worked as a senior researcher at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Physiology and Biochemistry of Agricultural Animals in Obninsk, a scientific center about 75 miles southwest of Moscow.

He was subject to harassment after years of outspoken opposition to official repression of scientists, especially through his book, "The Rise and Fall of T.D. Lysenko," an attack on the suppression of genetics under Stalin and Khrushchev, and a second essay chronicling his own difficulties and those of Soviet colleagues in maintaining personal contacts with scientists abroad or participating normally in international scientific meetings.

In 1970, he was fired as head of the Department of Molecular Biology of the Institute of Medical Radiology in Obninsk and forcibly detained in a mental hospital. After a protest campaign by some of the country's top scientists, he was released on June 17, 1970.

Mr. Medvedev, who was last abroad for a scientific conference in France in the middle 1950s, told friends that he was looking forward to the chance to travel to the United States and to talk with scientific colleagues in Salt Lake City and at the University of California at Berkeley, among other places, during his year in England.

## Norway, E. Germany Open Talks on Ties

**OSLO, Jan. 15 (UPI).**—Representatives of Norway and East Germany today began talks on establishing diplomatic relations, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The talks are expected to last several days. The Norwegians will put forward a number of questions to be discussed in detail at a later stage. Compensation for Norwegian property nationalized in East Germany is among them.

## Pilgrims Drown

**NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (Reuters).**—Six Hindu pilgrims were drowned Saturday when their capsized on Chilka Lake in eastern Indian state of Orissa, the Press Trust of India reported today.



**OOPS—This freak accident happened at Deire Field in Nashua, N.H., but, luckily, both the pilots and planes escaped with only minor injuries. The pilot of the first plane had just made a landing when seconds later the other plane came in much too close and on the same runway with the above topsy-turvy result.**

## Jerusalem Gets Record Snowfall

**JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (UPI).**—The Holy Land's biggest snow storm in five years isolated Jerusalem from the rest of the country today and paralyzed traffic and commerce from northern Galilee to the desert south.

The national radio said not only Jerusalem but also 25 villages from the Golan Heights through Judea and Samaria to the Negev Desert were cut off by the surprise snow storm.

## Palme Ailing in Paris

**PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP).**—Swedish Premier Olof Palme canceled his scheduled departure for Stockholm today and Swedish Embassy officials said he was suffering from an intestinal infection and confined to bed at the embassy residence.

## Rare Snow in Amman

**AMMAN, Jan. 15 (AP).**—Snow 18 inches deep covered Jordan today, the first seen in the area for 25 years. It closed main streets here, smothering Palestine refugee camps, and cut off Amman from nearby villages.

## Cabinet Votes Wage-Prices Policy in U.K.

Heath to Announce Details Tomorrow

**LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).**—The cabinet met today to approve a price-income policy which could form the battleground for Britain's next general election.

The new program, expected to limit wage increases to 51 weekly plus percentage boosts of a possible 4 percent, will be made public in a white paper on Wednesday.

Reflecting the importance the government attaches to the anti-inflationary package, Prime Minister Edward Heath will introduce the proposals personally at a televised press conference before 200 correspondents in London's Lancaster House.

Political observers see the decision to hold what is described as a presidential-style press conference as designed to attract maximum publicity and mobilize public opinion.

## Threat of Election

The present tight hold on wages is strongly resisted by the trade unions. The government believes that it has public opinion on its side and might find the threat of a general election a useful weapon against what it deemed to be union intransigence.

A general election is not expected until 1974 but there has been speculation recently that Mr. Heath might elect to go to the country this autumn in event of a government-union confrontation.

The latest pay-price curbs, thrashed out yesterday at an unusually long eight-hour meeting of senior ministers, mark the second stage in Mr. Heath's anti-inflationary program.

The proposals are designed to replace the 90-day standstill on prices and incomes that is to expire on Feb. 27. The second phase is expected to last about a year.

The open press conference is the fourth of its kind by Mr. Heath since he came to power in June, 1970. The only other one to be held at the prestigious site of Lancaster House was in July, 1971, at a decisive stage in Britain's campaign to enter the European Economic Community.

The chief resistance to government policy has come from the 10-million-strong trade union movement. Opinion polls have indicated public support for the freeze.

## Redevelopment of Covent Garden Is Backed; 250 Sites to Be Saved

**LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).**—The British government gave qualified approval today to the redevelopment of Covent Garden, central London's vast fruit and vegetable market on land worth more than a billion dollars.

But Environment Minister Geoffrey Rippon, in announcing the decision, stressed that the government will not tolerate steps to turn the quaint and colorful area into "a concrete jungle."

Mr. Rippon said that the Greater London Council can proceed with its plans to build homes, offices, a park and sports center on the 100-acre site that now includes the markets, provided that 250 historic buildings there are preserved.

The future of the Covent Garden area has become a major battlefield in this country for the forces of tradition and change.

Covent Garden has been a center of London's more earthy life in fact and fantasy for 300 years. There, King Charles II first met his mistress Nell Gwynn selling oranges. And Prof. Henry Higgins first heard the flower girl Eliza Doolittle murder the English language in "My Fair Lady."

## Two Bombings Rock Belfast In 5 Minutes; No Casualties

**BELFAST, Jan. 15 (UPI).**—Bombs destroyed an auction room and damaged a shop in central Belfast today within a span of five minutes. Police said there were no casualties.

Armed men planted a bomb in an auction room on Great Victoria Street and another in the shop on Britannic Avenue, a half-mile away. In both cases, police received a telephoned warning and evacuated the area.

The Provisional wing of the illegal Irish Republican Army today claimed responsibility for one of the two explosions yesterday which killed three policemen and injured three more.

A statement by the Provisionals said the group had planted the bomb which exploded in a car near a Londonderry police station, killing two policemen and injuring two others.

The three deaths raised the toll for 3 1/2 years of violence between Protestants and Roman Catholics to 685 dead, 34 of them policemen.

In Dublin, several suspected IRA members were appearing in court on various charges.

## Trial Scheduled

Martin McGuinness, 22, and Joseph McCallion, 27, were committed for trial on Jan. 29 on charges of possessing explosives and ammunition and being members of the IRA. McGuinness was a leader of the IRA's campaign of violence in Londonderry.

Anthony (Dutch) Doherty, who

## Three Belgian Parties Set to Form Cabinet

Socialist Leburton Announces Accord

**BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (UPI).**—Negotiators for the Socialist, Social Christian and Liberal parties have reached an agreement on the formation of a new government, Socialist party chairman Edmond Leburton said today.

"I believe we have a basis now for forming a new government," he said. "This does not mean the agreement is final, but I consider my task as fulfilled."

King Baudouin last month asked Mr. Leburton to try to form a new government to succeed the outgoing Social Christian-Socialist cabinet of Premier Gaston Eyskens, which collapsed over measures to give more autonomy to Dutch-speaking Flemish and French-speaking Walloon regions as well as the officially bilingual capital of Brussels.

The autonomy issue and a Social Christian demand for more state subsidies to Catholic schools were the most difficult points in Mr. Leburton's negotiations, political sources said.

During a month of hard bargaining, representatives of the three parties laid the basis for an enlarged coalition. The agreement now has to be approved by the party bureaus. In the meantime working groups will draw up final texts to be submitted to party congresses next weekend.

## Cyprus Youths Urging Enosis Clash With Police

**NICOSIA, Cyprus, Jan. 15 (Reuters).**—Several teen-agers and police were injured today during demonstrations staged by students here in favor of enosis—union with Greece.

Police used tear gas for the first time since Cyprus became independent in 1960 as hundreds of youths hurled stones, sticks and bottles at the parliament building here. The demonstrators, from secondary schools, dispersed rapidly once the gas grenades burst.

Police were also reported to have intervened during similar demonstrations by youngsters at Limassol, in the southwest of the island.

Today, the Board of Managing Directors of Germany's leading Bank meets in the City of London.

The occasion is an important one. The Representative Office of Deutsche Bank is now open in the heart of the City - a point of immediate contact for Business and Finance in Britain with the Bank's world-wide network of professionals.

As Germany's major foreign trade bank maintaining 58 points of operation in 44 countries, Deutsche Bank is uniquely placed to serve you on a world-wide basis. The vast resources of a free capital market are open to your company, be it national or multinational.

The Bank's position as Germany's leading underwriter of international issues is another indicator of its great capacity. With group assets exceeding DM 56.8 thousand millions as of 31st October 1972, Deutsche Bank ranks among the top financial institutions in the world.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mannesmann Stake in Demag Seen

Mannesmann has either acquired or is about to acquire a blocking interest of at least 25 percent in the 177-million-mark capital of the engineering firm Demag, according to a report from the West German economic news agency VWD. The report, which quotes reliable sources in Düsseldorf, points out that Mannesmann would become the largest single shareholder in the firm ahead of the Reuter family, which holds about 10 percent of the capital. So far neither company has confirmed reports of a link between the two firms.

BASF World Sales Rise 11%

wide sales by about 1.4 billion marks, or 11 percent. Adhesive and Soda-Fabrik boosted worldwide sales to around 13.5 billion marks last year, chief executive Bernhard Timm said. He told a works gathering, however, that earnings developments were less satisfactory as the company's streamlining measures have not yet covered the increased costs which have arisen since the autumn 1970 slump in earnings. Mr. Timm said compensating for these increased costs through streamlining is the goal of current company policy. Earlier, BASF announced that group pre-tax earnings in the first nine months of last year rose by nearly 29 percent to 573 million marks while those of the parent company alone increased by more than 34 percent to 426 million marks.

Thomson-Brandt, Lucas in Accord

Sté. Thomson-Brandt of France and Joseph Lucas Industries of Britain, have signed an agreement setting up a joint subsidiary regrouping their aerospace equipment activities in

France. The agreement is subject to a final appraisal of the various assets involved. As previously reported, the operation involves the activities of Sté. Ragonot, a subsidiary of Thomson-Brandt, Sté. Audier, in which Lucas has a 39 percent interest, and Sté. Electronique de Boulogne, an independent company. Thomson-Brandt is expected to have a 51 percent interest in the new subsidiary, Lucas 39 percent and the Industrial Development Industry 10 percent.

Merger Activity in the Netherlands

There were 288 business mergers and partial takeovers registered in the Netherlands in 1972. NCW, an employers association, said 201 of these transactions were with undertakings from the original Common Market countries, 28 with U.S. firms and 23 with companies in other countries. The mergers and partial takeovers with British firms involved manufacturing plants, steel and machine works, wholesale trade businesses, banks, textile firms, chemical plants, investment companies, graphical outfits, paper mills, tobacco industries, transportation companies and real estate firms.

Advertising Agencies to Cooperate

Rudolf Farner AG of Zurich, has signed a cooperation agreement with Intermark SA, of Paris, to offer their advertising clients a wider geographical coverage. Farner is a leading Swiss-based advertising agency. In 1971, its contracts totaled 34 million francs. Intermark operates in France, Benelux, Scandinavia and Spain, whereas Farner has broad market shares in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland. The two advertising agency networks will keep their own identities, but in certain markets the local organizations might merge.

One Dollar— Mutual Fund Performance Reported Mediocre in 1972

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 15, 1973	Previous
Swiss (per 100 Sfr.)	2.2515	2.2522
Belg. fr. (100)	44.45-47	44.35-39
Deutsche mark (100)	44.185-200	44.160-175
Denmark (100)	13.083-86	13.083-86
French franc (100)	6.5575-55	6.5575-55
Italian (100)	24.75-28	24.75-28
Portuguese (100)	200.48-50	200.48-50
Spanish (100)	166.66-67	166.66-67
Swedish (100)	4.66-67	4.66-67
Japanese (100)	360.00-00	360.00-00
Israeli (100)	4.30	4.30
Thai (100)	50.00-00	50.00-00
Indonesian (100)	1,600.00-00	1,600.00-00
Malaysian (100)	3.40-00	3.40-00
Philippine (100)	20.00-00	20.00-00
Singapore (100)	2.00-00	2.00-00
Taiwan (100)	40.00-00	40.00-00
South African (100)	4.00-00	4.00-00
South Korean (100)	100.00-00	100.00-00
Thai (100)	50.00-00	50.00-00
Indonesian (100)	1,600.00-00	1,600.00-00
Malaysian (100)	3.40-00	3.40-00
Philippine (100)	20.00-00	20.00-00
Singapore (100)	2.00-00	2.00-00
Taiwan (100)	40.00-00	40.00-00
South African (100)	4.00-00	4.00-00
South Korean (100)	100.00-00	100.00-00

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Investors have been abandoning mutual funds in droves for more than a year now in an obvious display of disenchantment with the stock market and the performance of the fund industry. When the trend will stop is anybody's guess, but there certainly was no encouragement to be found in the industry's showing in 1972. A study just issued by Arthur Lipper Corp. indicates that most funds failed to do as well as any of the major market indexes.

Lipper, which keeps regular tabs on fund performance, found that the average mutual fund gained only 9.26 percent last year and the median gain for all funds was only 9.64 percent. The study covered 537 funds with total assets of some \$59.2 billion.

In the same time span, the Dow Jones industrial average went up 14.6 percent, the Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite rose 15.6 percent, the Standard & Poor's 425 industrials climbed 17 percent and the New York Stock Exchange composite gained 14 percent.

Many fund managers obviously were buying and holding the wrong stocks—at least for that one-year period. Drawing conclusions from performance statistics for only a year has questionable validity, of course, but there is no denying that investors are influenced by such trends.

Heavy redemptions last year made it evident that confidence was lacking. Fund holders redeemed more shares than they bought, on an over-all basis, for 10 consecutive months through November, when the net redemption total reached \$258.3 million, a record for any month. Why should an investor pay a sales charge, sometimes ranging as high as 8.5 percent of the

N.Y. Prices Plummet After Morning Surge

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Stock prices broke sharply today as fears of renewed inflation and uncertainty about Phase 3 stalled the New York Stock Exchange.

The market bounced sharply higher in the opening hour on Vietnam peace hopes but then cracked wide open during the afternoon. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average plummeted 13.77 to finish at 1,052.59.

Gold issues, which often move counter to pronounced weakness in the general market, comprised one group that moved ahead.

Last Thursday, the blue-chip Dow advanced 5.64 to 1,051.70, a record closing high in the initial reaction to President Nixon's relaxation of wage-price controls and profit-margin limitations. That initial exuberance proved to be short-lived.

On Friday, investors took a second—and harder—look at Phase 3 economic controls. The potential for a faster pace of inflation was what they saw, and the Dow plunged 12.34. After the close of the markets on Friday, the Federal Reserve Board raised the discount rate to 5 percent from 4 1/2 percent, thereby bringing it more in line with recent increases in short-term interest rates.

Another set of worries expressed by some analysts was the future course of the Federal Reserve's monetary policy and how much higher interest rates might climb in 1973.

Volume today was 21.53 million shares, compared with Friday's 22.23 million shares.

Output Rises 0.8% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—The industrial production index rose by 0.8 percent in December to 118.3 percent (1967 equals 100) following a 1 percent gain in both October and November, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The index was 10.4 percent higher than in December, 1971.

IBM Profit Soars 18.6%

ARMONK, N.Y., Jan. 15 (Reuters)—International Business Machines Corp. net profit rose 11.2 percent in the fourth quarter and 18.6 percent in the whole of 1972, the company announced today.

	1972	1971
Fourth Quarter	3,531.7	3,179.8
Revenue (millions)	340.43	305.02
Profits (millions)	295	265
Per Share	11.03	9.38
Year	9,523.6	8,273.5
Revenue (millions)	1,279.3	1,078.3
Profits (millions)	110.3	93.8
Per Share	11.03	9.38

Chairman F. T. Cary predicted a continued high level of installations this year but said the past growth rate may not be maintained.

Mr. Cary said record installations of IBM data processing equipment were made around the world in 1972, when IBM plants completed the first full year of system 370 production.

"As might be expected early in the life of a major product like system 370, a relatively high proportion of these installations were made on an outright purchase basis, as opposed to rental, contributing significantly to the increase of 15.2 percent in total gross income," he said.

He added: "Therefore, while installations of data processing equipment are expected to continue at a high level, this growth rate may not be maintained during 1973."

	1972	1971
Fourth Quarter	653.0	518.0
Revenue (millions)	66.0	57.0
Profits (millions)	0.53	0.72
Per Share	0.53	0.72
Year	2,420.0	1,960.0
Revenue (millions)	249.5	213.0
Profits (millions)	3.16	2.77
Per Share	3.16	2.77

IBM Settles Suit Brought By Competitor Control Data Will Buy Data Processing Unit

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Control Data Corp. and International Business Machines Corp. announced today settlement of Control Data's anti-trust suit against the computer giant, and IBM's subsequent counter-claim. The agreement calls for IBM to sell its Service Bureau Corp. subsidiary to Control Data for \$16 million in cash.

It also provides for payment over the next 10 years by IBM to Control Data of about \$80 million for various expenses and services.

Control Data's suit, which was filed in March, 1968, charged IBM with violation of anti-trust laws during the mid-1960s in regard to marketing large-scale computers. IBM's counter-claim accused Control Data of similar violations.

A major question now is what effect Control Data's settlement will have on the Department of Justice's anti-trust suit against IBM. The government's suit was filed in January, 1969 and has relied heavily on information obtained by Control Data.

The Justice Department's suit is considered one of the most important anti-trust actions in history because of the size and importance of the computer industry.

In addition to selling Service Bureau Corp. to Control Data, IBM has agreed not to engage in the data service business in the United States for six years. The subsidiary was created by IBM's 1956 consent decree with the Justice Department which required that the giant computer company's processing of other people's data be handled by a separate subsidiary.

IBM has contracted for continuing use of data processing services from Service Bureau, and the minimum service charges are expected to be in the range of \$5 million a year for the next five years. IBM has agreed to leave its equipment installed with Service Bureau for six months without rental charges. This amounts to a subsidy of between \$2 million and \$5 million, according to outside observers.

EC Ministers Agree on Money Fund Steps

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 15 (AP)—Finance ministers from the Common Market countries agreed today on measures to link their currencies more closely.

The ministers were agreed with a proposal to set up a European monetary fund and with a proposal to set up a European monetary fund and with a proposal to set up a European monetary fund.

The fund is seen by many as the embryo of a European central bank, but at first it is to be limited mainly to a bookkeeping device for the clearing of payments among central banks in support of their snake-in-the-tunnel currency margins system.

Three points remained open after the discussions, sources said: How much independence from the ministers should the fund's governors (essentially the central bank governors) have. This is the same delicate relation that every central bank has to work out with its government.

Should the unit of account (equal to the devaluation dollar) be mentioned in the basic statute or merely have the status of a working tool?

Location of the fund's headquarters. Luxembourg should be the seat under the EEC tradition of putting financial institutions there. But France, Belgium and Britain have also put up their candidates, though less formally.

Central bankers dislike the thought of monthly trips to Luxembourg and would like Basel, where they meet anyway.

The new mechanism is to be set up by the Committee of 20, the next deputy-level meeting scheduled to be held in Paris Jan. 23.

its paper, France argued must supplant gold either dollars or with special drawings in the new arrangement.

The European monetary sources said that the Italian government also submitted a reform plan to the committee.

This differed radically from the French suggestion by calling for enhanced role for special drawing rights in the new system.

The Italians proposed that the International Monetary Fund should absorb unwanted official gold and sterling holdings from central banks, cashing them for Sfrs from a special pool.

The sources felt that the French proposal, which again isolates the Paris case for the world monetary relations, could stall the progress of the reform negotiations. The negotiations have been proceeding satisfactorily to date, any intransigence, by the French on the crucial role of the International Monetary Fund could further progress, the sources said.

French Surplus Trade Widens

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ)—France had a gross trade surplus of 5.58 billion francs last year, from a surplus of 4.29 billion francs in 1971, provisional figures said today by the Finance Ministry.

Overage of imports by exports rose to 10.44 percent last year, from 10.4 percent in 1971. Total gross imports last year rose to 127.9 billion francs, up 1 percent from a year earlier, while total exports rose to 133.48 billion francs, up 15.7 percent from 1971. The ministry said that in December both imports and exports totaled 12.6 billion francs.

Bank Profit Increases 5.7 Percent in Year

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ)—Bank of England said today that its net profit rose 5.7 percent last year on a 24.3 percent increase in turnover. Net profit was \$25.7 million, from \$18.8 million the previous year, while turnover was \$5.2 million, up from \$157 million.

Bank announced a 1-for-1 scrip issue and a final dividend of 21 cent prior to the scrip issue.

U.S. Concerned by High Costs

Russia Affirms Its Interest in Western Siberian Gas, Oil

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (NYT)—As the United States appeared to be having second thoughts last week about widely publicized Siberian gas deals, the Soviet leadership affirmed its determination to develop the Siberian oil and gas areas on its own, if necessary, by sending Premier Alexei N. Kosygin on an inspection tour.

The premier's visit, which included stops at oil and gas-producing centers and meetings with local officials, appeared designed to underscore the Kremlin's decision to pursue the economic development of the vast Siberian plain despite the environmental odds posed by long winters and isolation.

After four days in western Siberia, Mr. Kosygin flew to the city of Orenburg, in the southern Urals, where another major gas field is under development. This source of gas is situated under far more favorable conditions and closer to markets than the Siberian fields.

The high cost of resource development in the remote northern region appears to have raised questions among Americans about earlier plans to help the Russians develop the gas deposits as a potential long-term source of fuel for the energy-starved East Coast of the United States.

Costs Less Vital For the Russians, accustomed to expansion of their economy under harsh climatic and physical conditions, costs seemed less important than the prospect of insuring important new Siberian energy supplies for the industrial and population centers of the European part of the country, and ultimately for export.

One of the perennial problems for economic planners has been to reconcile the lack of energy resources in the highly developed western regions of the Soviet Union with the wealth of oil, gas and coal in the sparsely settled eastern areas.

At least a partial solution to the problem was offered by the discovery in the early 1960s of the western Siberian oil and gas reserves, which became increasingly more significant as geological exploration proceeded. These

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Mexico offers free currency exchange (you may invest and take out your money as you wish, when you wish). There are no personal inheritance taxes, estate taxes, or probate fees. And the Mexican peso is rated by the World Bank as one of the world's strongest currencies (with no bank defaults in 40 years).

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Managers and Students interested in MBA Studies are invited to attend an information meeting sponsored by the WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE Thursday, Jan. 18, 6:30 p.m. France Amrique 9 Av. Franklin-Roosevelt, PARIS.

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January 16, 1973



1972-73—Stocks and Sls.						1972-73—Stocks and Sls.					
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	P/E	Net Last. Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	P/E	Net Last. Ch'ge
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						Massey F. In 3 23 1/4 19 1/2 7 1/2					

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# Bankers Trust opens Tokyo branch

Bankers Trust today opens a new branch in Tokyo. It will provide local and international financial services to Japanese banks and corporations, and our international customers doing business in Asia.

The new branch is a logical addition to our worldwide chain of almost 40 branches, subsidiaries, affiliates and offices in 26 countries.



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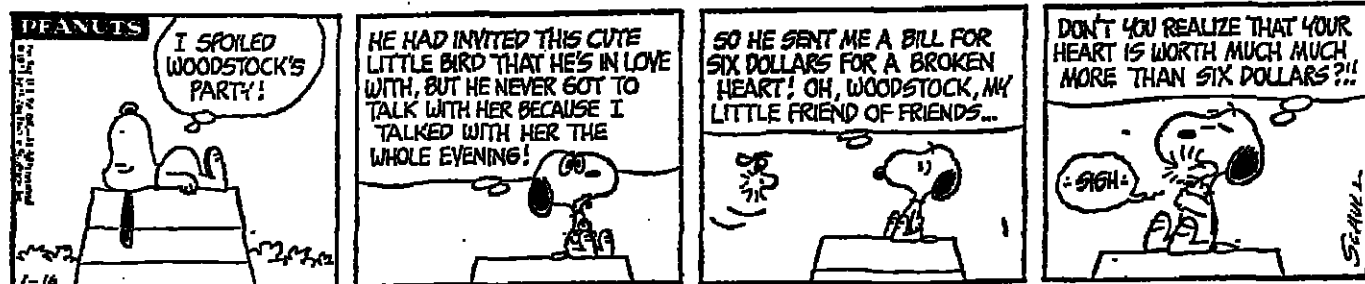
Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>		Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith <small>Incorporated</small>	
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	The First Boston Corporation	Drexel Firestone <small>Incorporated</small>	duPont Glare Forgan <small>Incorporated</small>
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes <small>Incorporated</small>	
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A. G. Becker & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Shearson, Hammill & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Basle Securities Corporation	Burnham & Company Inc.	Clark, Dodge & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Robert Fleming <small>Incorporated</small>
Harris, Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Hayden Stone Inc.	W. E. Hutton & Co.	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.
F. S. Moseley & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Nomura Securities International, Inc.		L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Shields Securities Corporation	F. S. Smithers & Co., Inc.		Swiss American Corporation
Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Inc.	Spencer Trask & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>		UBS-DB Corporation
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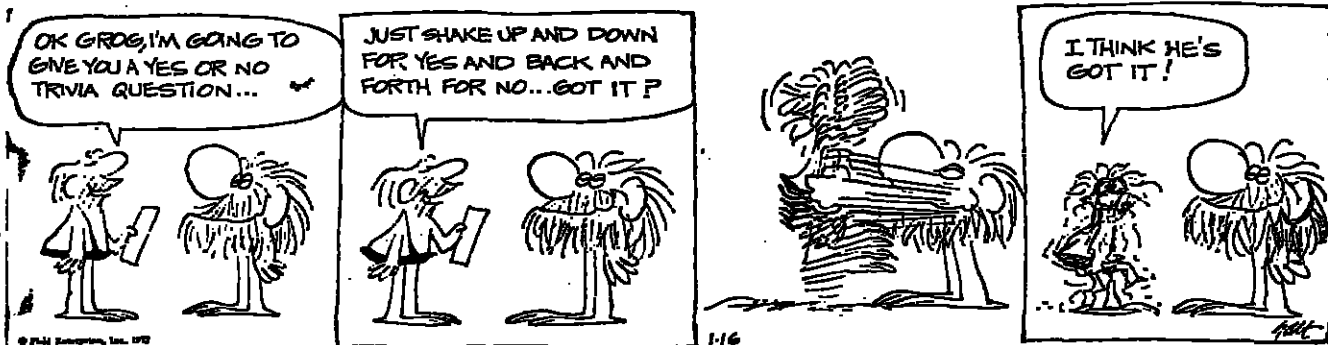
January 11, 1973



PEANUTS



B.C.



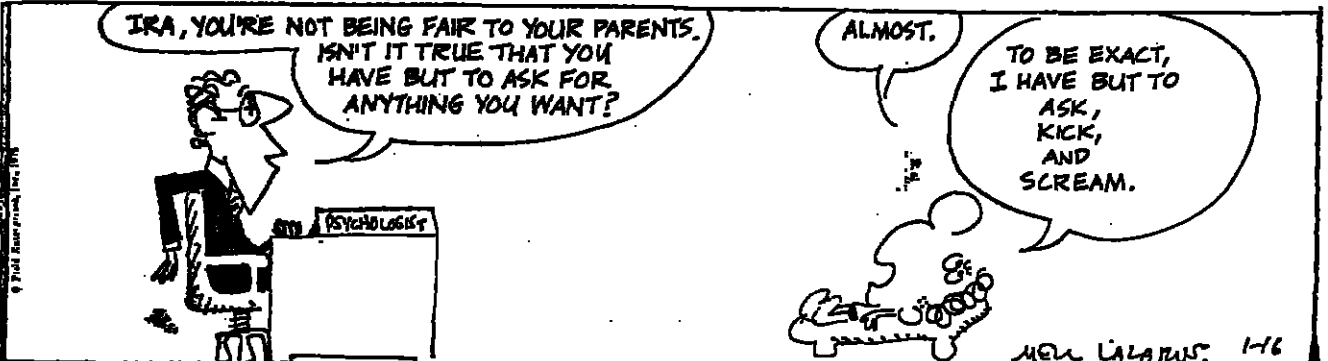
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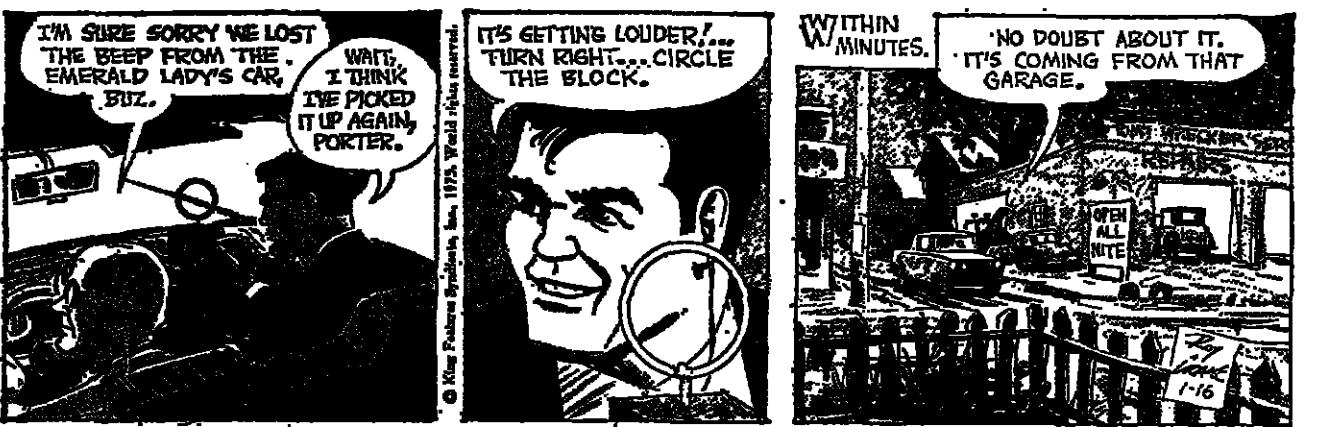
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIAZARD of ID



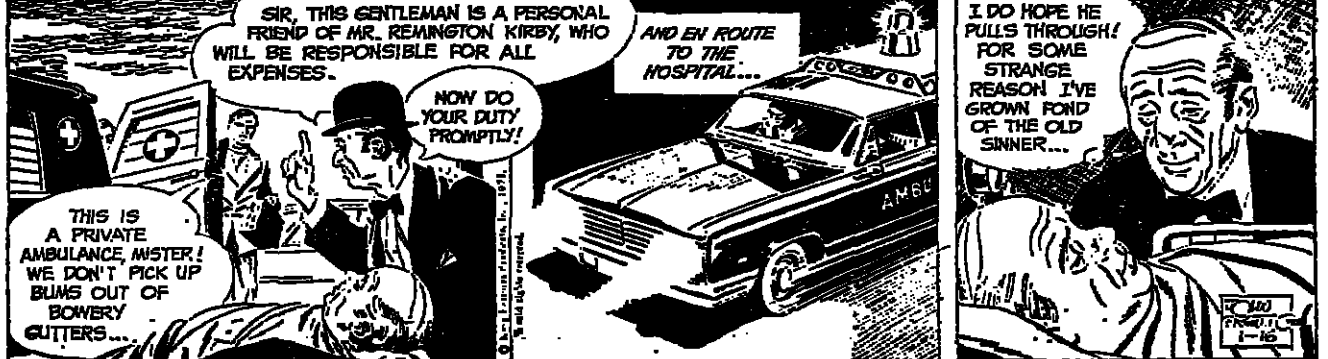
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The world champion Aces will have a slightly changed team when they defend their Bermuda Bowl title in Brazil in May. Paul Soloway of Los Angeles resigned from the team following the 1972 World Team Olympiad. His replacement will be Mark Blumenthal of Philadelphia who will play as a threesome with Bob Goldman and Mike Lawrence. The rest of the team will be Bob Wolff and Bob Hamman, together with Jim Jacoby, who is no longer a regular playing member of the squad.

Lawrence held the South cards on the diagrammed deal from last year's Olympiad, and Goldman carried him to an excellent grand slam in spades.

North's bidding is worth noting. With a very powerful balanced hand opposite an opening bid, it is often right to respond two no-trump, suggesting 13 to 15 points in high cards, and then reveal the extra strength later.

NORTH  
 ♠AQ10  
 ♥A42  
 ♦J982  
 ♣AK2

WEST  
 ♠532  
 ♥876  
 ♦Q754  
 ♣Q103

EAST  
 ♠86  
 ♥J103  
 ♦1083  
 ♣J8754

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠KJ874  
 ♥K854  
 ♦AK  
 ♣96

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1♠ Pass 2NT Pass  
 3♥ Pass 3♠ Pass  
 4♥ Pass 4NT Pass  
 5♦ Pass 5♥ Pass  
 6♦ Pass 7♠ Pass  
 Pass Pass

West led the spade two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

WABIT GOOF NICES  
 ULUSE LENO NOLO  
 MAYOR ASOR HAIL  
 LANDERS HASTO  
 MORTALITIES WASTES  
 ORATOR HILIT  
 WILDE MIRABELLE  
 ERO MAUSERS AILX  
 RINGOF THE ADMIL  
 LITE UNICES  
 DEFILE INNOCENT  
 ONES REEVEIVE  
 ORAL AVIOI IDEAS  
 PALE ENLY CELEBA  
 STEN LAIS ESSAY

DENNIS THE MENACE



IT'S A DEAL, MR. WILSON! IF YOU CAN TALK MY DAD INTO BUYIN' COLOR TV, I'LL STAY HOME AN' WATCH IT!

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TYREN  
 AKQUE  
 KRUTEY  
 SESCUN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: FINAL DRAMA MIDWAY EXODUS  
 Answers Must be taken in order—A SWIM

## BOOKS

SHERIDAN

The Track of a Comet

By Madeleine Bingham. St. Martin's. 382 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THERE are no more secure staples in print or on stage than Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedies. "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal" Revivals of both plays are as certain as breakdowns on the Penn Central and their place in "Books in Print" as fixed as the Pole star. Such immortality should please any spirit including that of Sheridan. But it is the argument of Madeleine Bingham's meticulous biography that it probably doesn't. For Sheridan was a man who scorned what he could do best in order to dabble in an area in which, considering his character and his times, he could only fail. Sheridan's literary successes were all crowded into a period of five years. By the time he was 28 in 1779, he had virtually completed his work for the stage with "The Critic." Sheridan looked on his comelike successes in the theater only as a stopgap, a money-making activity that would enable him to get on with his real life's work: the cultivation of high society and the establishment of a career in the House of Commons. It is painful to follow Sheridan's quibbling and sometimes pathetic attempts to assault the haut monde and to become a maker and shaker in Parliament.

It is true, of course, that, after his success in the theater and after his romantic marriage to the beautiful and gifted Elizabeth Linley (an affair involving an elopement and two deaths), Sheridan and his wife were accepted in the salons and dining rooms of peers and princesses, including those of the Prince of Wales. It is also true that he was a long-time member of Parliament and left his mark there in one of the great speeches delivered in the House; on the impeachment of Warren Hastings. But Sheridan never seemed to realize that he was welcomed in those wealthy precincts on terms set by the hosts, really, and his powers and standing were determined by them. The Whig leadership used him, for example, as Harley and Bolingbroke had used Swift earlier in the century. Had Sheridan been of a different cast: narrowly ambitious, entirely self-serving and above all ruthless, he might have carved out a niche for himself. But until the very end, he would not allow himself to profit or to be beholden to those whose company he sought and enjoyed.

Sheridan's personal tastes and life-style helped in the decline to the poverty and squalor of the last years. It is hard to believe that anyone could have lived a more disorganized and messy existence. He had no head for business and was bored by routine matters. He was so reluctant to be called on to make decisions that he would even open his mail. Some proved in debate that he could grasp and master details as well as any man. But he could not turn his mind to what his spirit dictated. He drank heavily in the 18th-century style, increasingly as he got older. He was not punctual in appointments, and commitments he forgot about in matters of money, his own that of others. The affairs of Drury Lane Theatre, of which he was the head, were a chaos. His was the life-style of a man with a great fortune and powerful family connections, except that Sheridan lacked the charm and quickness of mind, guised his faults, but they were more visible with age and, as world goes, less forgivable.

And yet to argue that he was never happier as a well-to-do playwright and theater manager, another, more gifted, Garrick, certainly, to misread the term of the man. Whatever made it what he was was not unmanageable reason or persuasion. He, whom he loved and who had a cool view of going into debt, urged him to mend his ways. It was using a net to block wind.

Madeleine Bingham argues Sheridan was repelled by stage after seeing what it did to his father, a quarrelsome and prickly man and failed actor. And she says he sought acceptance among the fashionable make up for a lonely and childhood, during which he was practically abandoned by his parents. He could not stand skinny gentility into which he was born, but he was blind to the unsavory side of the world he had entered. Sheridan was engaged enough to charm the bark of trees, and this quality took far. But not really far enough.

Mrs. Bingham does not take new material nor does she resolve all the unresolved problems of the life. Nor is she hasty about the man and age, though she fills in the ground very nicely (poisonous mores, the rights of women when she feels it necessary). But it is obviously the quickest character of Sheridan that tracks her. Her remarks are sometimes tart, her judgments severe. Her sympathies show. Her book not, as she will surely admit, in last word on Sheridan. But it is a spirited, highly energetic, and ways colorful account for the time.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD

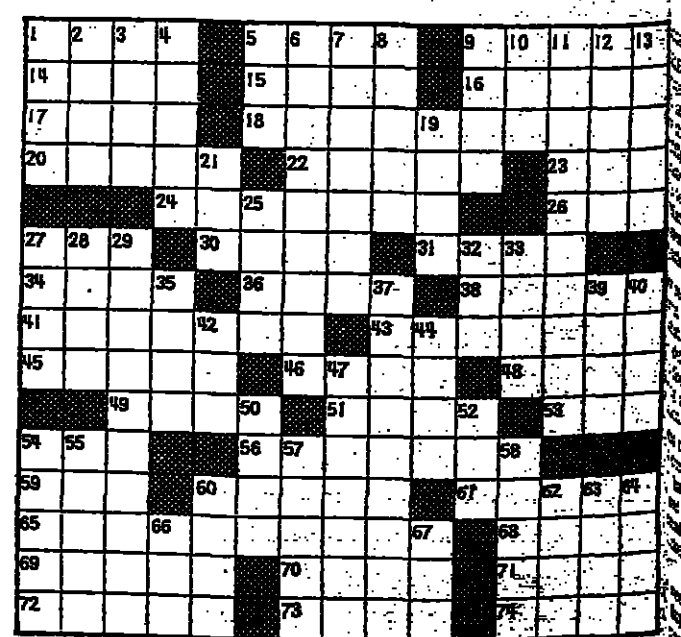
By Will Wells

ACROSS  
 1 Branch  
 5 Novelist Kingsley  
 9 Casals  
 14 Equal, in Cannes  
 15 Carry on  
 16 Airport area  
 17 Title  
 18 Do secret-agent work  
 20 French coin  
 22 Cuties  
 23 Call—day  
 24 Presided over  
 26 Clear  
 27 Unused  
 30 Titan, for one  
 31 —up (monopolizes)  
 34 Grapes  
 36 Lanchester  
 38 Dine at home  
 41 Abhor  
 43 Without exception  
 45 Join  
 46 Memento of a scrape  
 48 Speaker of baseball  
 49 Farm animals  
 51 Cleric's title

53 Cascades or Tetons: Abbr.  
 54 Brown  
 56 Arctic wastes  
 59 Irish note  
 60 Musical passage  
 61 Match  
 62 Fort of the deaf  
 63 Fugured wars  
 69 French notions  
 70 River in Germany  
 71 Virginia willow  
 72 Gem weight  
 73 Barber and Ruffing  
 74 Sine qua non

DOWN  
 1 Son of Eric  
 2 Stravinsky  
 3 First name in spying  
 4 Mont  
 5 Greek nickname  
 6 Jaws  
 7 Appraises  
 8 Fence passage  
 9 O'Brien and Rooney  
 10 Spring mo.  
 11 Head seizure of a sort  
 12 Lenya

13 —a time  
 19 Law degrees  
 21 Greek letter  
 25 Good for openness  
 27 In the buff  
 28 Tied  
 29 Type of basket  
 32 Foetus word  
 33 Desideratum  
 35 Gush  
 37 Wanton  
 39 Part of a monogram: Abbr.  
 40 Cape  
 42 Nation in Eur.  
 44 Short form, for short  
 47 Voltaire novel  
 50 Where Zeno walked  
 52 Swiss river  
 54 Souvenir  
 55 Actress Valli  
 57 —a cloud  
 58 Protest form  
 60 Cassara  
 62 Recard  
 63 Opposite of aweater  
 64 Kind of balloon  
 66 American caricaturist  
 67 Metric weights: Abbr.





# 'Anonymous' Defense Overpowering Dolphins Are Super Perfect

by Leonard Shapiro

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Miami Dolphins prevailed over the Washington Redskins 14-7 in a game many considered an anticlimax.

Dolphins had been much needed after their woeful performance against Dallas—a 24-3 loss last year's Super Bowl. To their 15 straight victories yesterday there was criticism that perhaps their schedule, even a mite soft going into Redskins.

There were any skeptics at the relatively somber press conference after yesterday's victory, Nick Buoniconti, middle linebacker, would have chosen them out.

He beat back everything anyone said at the press conference. "I just don't know much better you can be. I'm sure I really comprehend it."

He beat back everything anyone said at the press conference. "I just don't know much better you can be. I'm sure I really comprehend it."

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"I saw it all the way, I was just in the right spot," Buoniconti said about yesterday's play. "It made up for a lot of things people were saying. I thought it was a little unfair to blame me for Dallas."

"We lose together, and now we're champions together."

Good Guesses  
Over in the next stall, Scott quietly accepted his teammates' handshakes, and tried to explain.

Today's victory was a smashing climax to a truly perfect season. You and all the Dolphins have my heartiest congratulations. It was a great victory for all of your players, for all of your devoted fans throughout the country and especially to you, Don, the man who brought the Vince Lombardi trophy to Miami. Once again, my congratulations and warmest personal regards to you and all the Dolphins.

And to Allen, the President said in his telegram: "Today's game was a keystone disappointment for all Redskins fans but it certainly has done nothing to diminish our admiration and love for the team that you have coached so masterfully this season. The Redskins played gallantly from the opening kickoff this fall through the final seconds in the Coliseum, bringing a new sense of pride to the entire Washington community. You'll never be 'over-the-hill' in our book and we'll be in there rooting for you next season fully confident you can go all the way. With warmest personal regards to you and all of the Redskins, Richard Nixon."

Completed Defense  
Intercepted one pass, free Jake Scott intercepted two and defensive tackle Manny Anderson and the rest of his mates simply stifled anything Redskins could throw—or at them.

panel awarded the most valuable player's car to Scott, but Buoniconti made it perfectly clear that Fernandez was the who inflicted the most damage.

He got off the ball so fast, I can't believe it," Buoniconti said. "I looked in his eyes before game, and I knew he was going to get it."

He deserved that car. We'll get him one out of him."

He pass rush hurried Buoniconti said. "That's caused those interceptions. Buoniconti's interception came in the first half, after the Redskins had made their deepest penetration of the half into Miami territory—the 48. He had 31 yards to the Washington 27."

He plays later, Jim Kilmer—Dolphins money back—went right guard with 31 seconds for the eventual game-winning points. Howard Twilley had the first touchdown on a red pass play with quarterback Bob Griese.

For Buoniconti, his act of interception for last year's Super Bowl, when the Cowboys destroyed him.

NHL Standings  
East Division  
Team W L T Pts GF GA  
Boston 28 10 4 60 108 72  
Montreal 26 12 6 58 108 121  
Toronto 26 12 6 58 108 121  
New York Rangers 26 12 6 58 108 121  
Philadelphia 26 12 6 58 108 121  
Pittsburgh 26 12 6 58 108 121  
Washington 26 12 6 58 108 121  
New Jersey Devils 26 12 6 58 108 121  
New York Islanders 26 12 6 58 108 121  
West Division  
Team W L T Pts GF GA  
St. Louis 26 12 6 58 108 121  
Chicago 26 12 6 58 108 121  
Detroit 26 12 6 58 108 121  
Minnesota 26 12 6 58 108 121  
Columbus 26 12 6 58 108 121  
Philadelphia 26 12 6 58 108 121  
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Washington 26 12 6 58 108 121  
New Jersey Devils 26 12 6 58 108 121  
New York Islanders 26 12 6 58 108 121

Not High Enough  
On the field-goal attempt, Howard Kindig's snap was low, forcing Earl Morrill, the holder, to position it quickly.

"Garo hit it good," Morrill said, "but the ball didn't get up the air fast enough; they penetrated to block it."

Yeapremian recalled that a similar situation developed during a regular-season victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

"I picked the ball up and fumbled it," the 28-year-old soccer-style kicker said. "I'm not used to throwing the ball. I kick with the left foot, but I throw with my right hand, like I tried to. The ball just slipped. The only time I throw the ball is in practice when I throw to the guys just for fun. This wasn't fun."

After the Redskins kicked off, the Dolphins offense went on the field with 1:57 remaining, first down on their own 16-yard line.

"In the huddle, I said that we knew that this was what we'd been working for since July," said Larry Csonka, the big running back.

Says Winners Did What 'We Expected'

Coach Allen Blames Distractions, 'Skins Blame Dolphins'

By Leonard Koppett

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Coach Allen Blames Distractions, 'Skins Blame Dolphins'

By Leonard Koppett

By Leonard Koppett

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how he, too, had simply guessed right in intercepting his final pass of the day, the one that loomed even more important after Mike Bass' touchdown after a blocked field goal attempt and pass attempt by kicker Garo Yeapremian had reduced Miami's lead to seven points, 14-7.

The Redskins were driving, this time to Miami's 10-yard line, before a Kilmer pass intended for Taylor was picked off by Scott. His 55-yard runback put Miami at the Redskins 48, and the outcome should not have been in doubt thereafter.

"We had double coverage on [Charles] Taylor," he said. "I had him inside and Lloyd Mumphord had him outside. There was no opening. I happened to be there."

"I think I confused him (Kilmer) a little on it. We had been rotating the zone, but this time I just stood still. It's a guessing game, and I just guessed right."

"We're an emotional club," Buoniconti said, though all around him the Dolphins were dressing quietly, telling each other they would celebrate more vociferously at a post-game party.

"Maybe we're not all rah-rah, and all of that. But when we came into this dressing room, there were a lot of tears in people's eyes."

Buoniconti had atoned for the Dallas game. No one will ever say Miami coach Don Shula couldn't win a Super Bowl.

A Hero  
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (AP)—Manny Fernandez fought his way onto the Miami Dolphin roster as a free agent five years ago and yesterday fought his way through the Washington Redskins to lead Miami to its victory in the Super Bowl.

The defensive tackle, 26, figured in 10 tackles, six of them unassisted, on an afternoon when defensive captain Nick Buoniconti said, "I think our front line played the best ever of any four in Dolphin uniforms."

Fernandez anchored the four-man line, and when the Dolphins played a three-man front, he was the middle man.

Throughout the first half, Fernandez fought his way into the Redskins backfield and after the game Washington coach George Allen said, "Fernandez did a fine job and I don't mean to belittle his performance, but their entire defense played well."

Manny was the first to agree to that evaluation, declaring: "We have the best defense in football."

He added: "We have the best team in football. We proved it and now maybe people will give us the recognition we justly deserve. I don't think we've had it so far even though we had won 16 straight going into the Super Bowl."

Fernandez, from San Lorenzo, Calif., attended the University of Utah, but his coach there didn't recommend him—or anybody else on the team—for professional football.

So Fernandez wasn't drafted. But he came to the Dolphins as a free agent in 1968 and has been the club's defensive lineman of the year in each of his four seasons.

GAME STATISTICS  
First Downs Miami 12, Wash. 16  
Rushing Yards Miami 37-184, Wash. 24-141  
Passing Yards Miami 29-272, Wash. 16-233  
Punts Miami 8-111, Wash. 16-233  
Fumbles Lost Miami 2-1, Wash. 1-0  
Penalties Miami 3-33, Wash. 3-25

RECEIVING—Miami: Kilmer 12 for 38 yards; Csonka 13-112; Morris 10-34; Washington: Brown 22-77; Hartley 10-37; C. Taylor 1-4, Smith 1-4. Kilmer 2-18.

PASSING—Miami: Griese 8 for 11 for 54 yards; Kilmer 1-4 for 11 yards; Washington: Brown 2-35; Jefferson 8-80; Hartley 1-1; Smith 1-11; C. Taylor 2-21.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 15 (AP)—Benjamin Jipcho, of Kenya, matched the world record of 3 minutes 20.8 seconds in the 3,000-meter steeplechase yesterday, at the second All-Africa Games.

Jipcho, who won the silver medal in the steeplechase at the Munich Olympics, beat Evans Mogaka of Kenya and Yohannis Mohammed of Ethiopia. His time equaled the 1972 mark of Anders Gaderud of Sweden.

"I didn't plan for a world record, Jipcho said after the race. "All I wanted was a gold medal."

Jipcho, 30, is a prison officer in Nairobi.

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Crampton, in his 17th year on the tour, lashed an iron shot which landed 20 feet from the 18th flag. The stocky, curly-haired 27-year-old sank the putt, smiled and raised his putter in salute to the relatively small gallery.

"It's hard to believe that last putt went in," Crampton said. "I was trying to make it, of course, but didn't believe it. I had to keep telling myself it had gone in the hole."

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On the sixth hole, he hit a wedge within five feet for the first of three consecutive birdies.

He got a share of the lead with a 12-foot birdie putt on the 15th.

Golf's big names, Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer, Lee Trevino and Gary Player, passed up this tournament.

LEADING SCORES  
Bruce Crampton \$30,000 65-67-66-68-68-268  
Lanny Wadkins \$15,000 65-67-66-68-68-269  
Steve Melnyk \$15,000 65-67-66-68-68-269  
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Gene Little \$15,000 65-67-66-68-68-269  
Bob Dickson \$15,000 65-67-66-68-68-269

NBA Results  
Sunday's Games  
Milwaukee 101, Chicago 95 (Abdul-Jabbar 35, Dandridge 21; Walker 20, Heard 18).  
New York 85, Seattle 84 (Reed 22, Moore 18; Haywood 18, Snyder 18).  
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New York 104, Philadelphia 97 (Carmichael 24, Johnson 24; Maravich 23, Olajuwon 24).  
WHA Results  
Sunday's Games  
Minnesota 3, Ottawa 2 (Antonovich, Lyschek 2; Kirk, Santas).  
Winnipeg 2, Cleveland 1 (Ristau, Ash, Cudde, Rodgson).

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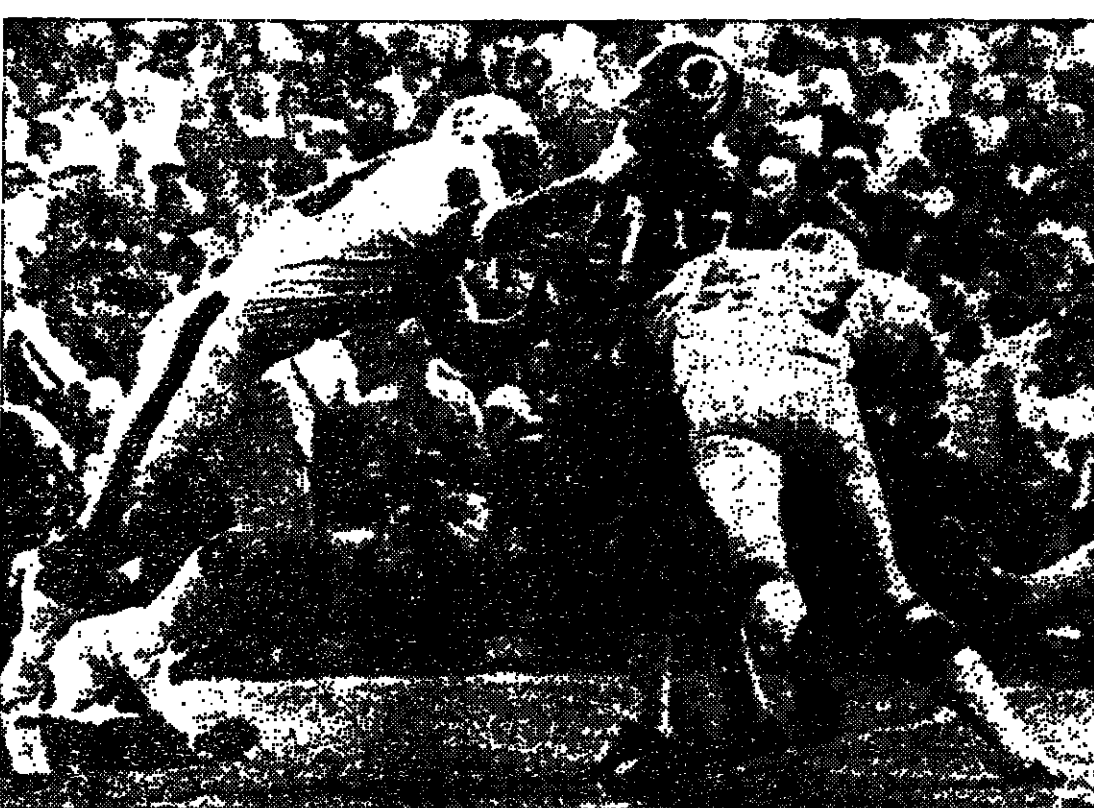
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United Press International



Associated Press

SUPER OFFENSE AND DEFENSE—Miami's Jim Kilmer, in photo above, looks for hole before scoring Dolphins' second touchdown, in second quarter from one-yard line while in photo below, Washington quarterback Billy Kilmer is hit by Vern Den Herder, left, and Bill Stanfill, just as he unloads pass which fell incomplete.

## Gustavo Thoeni Regains Ski Form

ADELBODEN, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Gustavo Thoeni of Italy returned to the skiing form that won him the World Cup for the past two years with a victory in today's giant slalom.

Thoeni, also the Olympic gold medalist in the event, clocked the fastest time in the first heat and second fastest in the next to record his first victory of the season.

Hansj Hinterser of Austria had the fastest time in the second heat to grab second place from Norway's Eric Hakker.

Thoeni's total time for the two heats, each having 46 gates, was 2 minutes 15.63 seconds. Hinterser clocked 2:16.01 and Hakker 2:16.39.

Italian Helmut Schmid finished fourth, ahead of Frenchman Henri Duvalier and Austria's Thomas Hauser.

GIANT SLALOM RESULTS  
1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy 2:15.63 (1:02.84, 1:12.79).  
2. Eric Hakker, Norway 2:16.39 (1:02.90, 1:13.49).  
3. Helmut Schmid, Italy 2:16.54 (1:03.44, 1:13.10).  
4. Henri Duvalier, France 2:17.62 (1:03.53, 1:14.09).  
5. Thomas Hauser, Austria 2:17.77 (1:04.13, 1:13.64).  
6. Franz Klammer, Austria 2:17.80 (1:04.16, 1:13.64).  
7. Walter Treich, Switzerland 2:18.21 (1:03.30, 1:14.91).  
8. Andreas Bachleda, Poland 2:18.38 (1:04.45, 1:13.93).

Crampton's 20-Foot Birdie On Final Hole Wins Golf

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 15 (UPI)—Australian Bruce Crampton sank a 20-foot birdie putt on the 18th hole to win the \$30,000 first prize yesterday in the \$150,000 Phoenix Open.

Four players, two in the clubhouse and two on the course, were tied with the Australian at 11 under par when Crampton sank his putt on the 440-yard, par-4 hole at the Arizona Country Club.

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bogey on the second hole when his drive hit a tree.

Thoeni, who fell in yesterday's special slalom in nearby Wengen, said the victory was a psychological boost.

"Maybe I was not skiing too well at the start of the season, and this victory means a great deal to me because it gives me confidence," said the 22-year-old Italian.

Thoeni is tied with Reinhard Tritscher for seventh in the World Cup standings with 49 points. Roland Collombin of Switzerland, who leads with 106 points, did not race today, while David Zwilling, second with 82, missed a gate on the second heat.

Thoeni started first in the opening heat and clocked 1:02.84, finishing just in time to see Switzerland's Adolf Roethli, winner here last year, fall one-third of the way down.

Hakker, who last year won two World Cup giant slaloms, showed his form with a run of only six hundredths of a second slower than Thoeni.

Hinterser set the third fastest time in the first heat after starting 13th. He attacked the second course furiously, and had the best time, 1:11.67, but could not overhaul Thoeni, who clocked 1:12.79.

Italian Piero Gros, who won two World Cup races earlier in the season, dropped out today after a poor first heat.

Miss Proell Strong  
GRINDELWALD, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Three Austrian girls, headed by Anne-Marie Proell, today clocked the fastest time in nonstop training for the women's downhill World Cup ski race here tomorrow.

Miss Proell went down the 3,200-meter track in 2:14.51. She was followed by teammates Brigitte Schroll—2:14.58—and Ingrid Gjoelmer—2:14.73.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS  
1. Roland Collombin, Switzerland 106  
2. David Zwilling, Austria 82  
3. Reinhard Tritscher, Switzerland 81  
4. Marcello Vallaro, Italy 55  
5. Piero Gros, Italy 50  
6. Karl Cordin, Austria 49  
7. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy 49  
8. Helmut Schmid, Italy 41  
9. Christian Neureuther, W. Ger. 40

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## Art Buchwald

## Test for Reporters

WASHINGTON.—There seems to be some kind of a campaign by administration officials to discredit the press. How successful it will be depends on the public, which hasn't been too happy with the media lately because it keeps bringing them such bad news.

One of the problems is that the public doesn't understand the role of the press in its dealings with the government. To make it easier to comprehend, we present a little multiple-choice questionnaire for everyone to take. It shows the quandary we're in every day.



Buchwald

1. You, a reporter, have just covered a Senate hearing where Gordon Rule, the United States Navy's expert in procurement, has testified that Littor Industries overcharged the Navy million of dollars on ships it promised to build. It was also brought out in testimony that Roy Ash, the President's choice to head the Office of Management and Budget, was not a very good manager when he was president of Littor. You:

(A) Write the story quoting Mr. Rule's charges.  
(B) Kill the story because it reflects badly on the Navy.  
(C) Try to prove Mr. Rule is incompetent by criticizing a presidential appointee.  
(D) Sell your stock in Littor Industries.

2. You go to a Pentagon briefing and are told by a Defense Department spokesman that B-52s did not hit a hospital in Hanoi although you saw photographs of the damaged hospital on television the night before. You:

(A) Accept the spokesman's word for it.  
(B) Question him on the veracity of the Pentagon.  
(C) Forget about it and have lunch with the Assistant Deputy of Defense for Public Affairs.  
(D) Decide not to watch television anymore because it only confuses you.

3. You're assigned to the White House and Press Secretary Ron Ziegler tells you no one in the White House had anything to do

with the Watergate bugging.

(A) Let out three cheers:  
(B) Accept the statement without further checking, which guarantees you a choice hotel room when the President goes to Key Biscayne.  
(C) Congratulate Ziegler for his candor.  
(D) Ask a few tough questions that will make Ziegler mad and he'll buy you a newspaper from covering White House social events.

4. You're a television correspondent and you discover that a person high in the Department of Agriculture has personally profited from the Soviet grain deal and lost farmers in the southwestern United States millions of dollars. You:

(A) Forget it because it would make people question the Department of Agriculture's grain policies.  
(B) Forget it because the taxpayers will pay for it anyway.  
(C) Forget it because farmers make too much money.  
(D) Forget it because the license of the TV station you work for is up for renewal.

5. You've been assigned to the State Department and you hear that one-third of the Cambodian Army, which the United States is paying for, doesn't exist. The salaries of this phantom army are going into the pockets of Cambodian politicians and officers. You:

(A) Seek confirmation of this story, which is refused on the grounds that it's classified material.  
(B) Print the story, which will give aid and comfort to the enemy.  
(C) Write an editorial against the war and are attacked by name in Dayton, Ohio, by Vice President Agnew.

6. You are the editor of a large Eastern Establishment newspaper. A man brings you a batch of Pentagon papers showing how we got into Vietnam and what a mess each administration has made of our involvement there. You:

(A) Print the papers and find yourself being sued by the government for reach of faith.  
(B) Turn the papers over to Congress and find yourself indicted for handling stolen property.  
(C) Write an editorial against the war and are attacked by name in Dayton, Ohio, by Vice President Agnew.

## Irving Marder

## Romain Gary: Little Time for Brooding

PARIS, Jan. 15 (IHT).—Social scientists and others who have been following the career of Romain Gary and Jean Seberg may be interested to learn that a new chapter in this transatlantic saga is now unfolding. The American actress, with whom Gary continued to share a roomy flat on the Rue du Bac after their divorce, now lives in an adjacent flat with her new American husband, Alexandre Diego, their 10-year-old son, can thus see his father and his mother with a minimum of effort.

Actually, Alexandre Diego sees more of his mother. His father spends most of the year at his home in Mallorca, though he comes to Paris several times a year and stays for a few days. His son's education is clearly a matter of great importance to Gary, but he has no complaints about the way the French public school system is doing the job. The boy is coming along nicely, his father indicated in conversation today with a visitor at the Rue du Bac flat. "The other day," he said, "a group of parents were discussing the problem, slightly somber countenance, 'he had a fight with a boy in his school who had called somebody else a 'sala Algerien.'"

Gary has just received from his American publisher, Putnam, a copy of his new novel, "The Gasp," which is his 20th book. He writes ambidextrously, and has just completed another novel in French, "The Gasp" having been written in English. He speaks it fluently, a legacy of 10 years in America as a French diplomat but with a sub-Gregory Ratoff accent (a legacy of his Russian-Mongol parentage). He was born in Vilna, in 1914.

When the conversation veered toward the subject of middle-aged writers, Gary said he agreed with what might be called Fitzgerald's Law—the suggestion that "something happens" to American writers in their middle or late 40s, after which their work tends to decline steeply. Or, put another way, that American writers, unlike European writers, seldom do superior work in their later years at a time when the work of a novelist theoretically should reflect his own increasing mastery.

Gary, trying to account for this, as others have, cites the too-much-praise-too-son syndrome, and also the notoriously high alcohol intake of American writers. Another debilitating factor he chalked up to the discredit of American critics: The



Romain Gary

...20 books.

He thinks that Kerouac is an important figure in modern American writing because he was a trail-blazer in a new area of experience, a Daniel Boone of a movement.

premium on "success." If an American writer of high reputation turns out a bad book, "they all fall on him and tear him to pieces."

He himself is bemused, however, by the tendency of American writers to talk about a word that, in his recollection of the things non-American writers talk about, "doesn't exist." The word is "integ-

ity" and Gary's point seemed to be that it is irrelevant to art.

But Gary finds much to admire in American writing. Among the writers he admires is some of the work of Jack Kerouac, and he issued a vigorous rebuttal of Anatole Broyard's review (in Monday's issue of the IHT) of Kerouac's "Visions of Cody." He feels that Broyard was grossly unfair to Kerouac, putting down this book. Gary thinks that Kerouac, despite his faults, is an important figure in modern American writing because he was a trail-blazer in a new area of experience, the Daniel Boone of a whole movement.

"The Dharma Bums" was one of the books that impressed Gary particularly. Though his official connection with the United States ended more than a decade ago the was French consul-general in Los Angeles from 1956 to 1960) Gary has continued to keep a sharp eye on America. In common with many of America's friends abroad, he is pained by recent events in the United States and overseas. He seems to think, though, that the American people can survive the present convulsions, of domestic as well as foreign origin. As for the alleged apathy of the U.S. public over the moral issues involved in the Vietnam war, he said the French public was, on the whole, equally apathetic over the moral issues in the Algerian war.

## Hard Way

Gary's own knowledge of war was (as is fairly well known) acquired the hard way. One of the first to rally to the banner unfurled by Charles de Gaulle, he was a combat pilot for the Free French. He has retained a deep personal attachment to the Gaullist mystique, but he pointed out carefully that he has no "party" associations.

He finds France a duller place with the general gone, but gives the impression of a man whose appetite for creative work leaves little time for brooding, even if he felt inclined that way, over the Magic That Has Gone. A former athlete who, in the late fifties, was photographed by a Life photographer in the act of clearing a few hurdles one slack afternoon in Los Angeles, he still manages to get in some brisk walking—"about five kilometers a day." He also looks capable, still, of exchanging pistol shots in a hotel corridor with a man who had, he felt, behaved badly in an affair involving a lady. (But that's another story, and Gary has held it in "Promise at Dawn.")



Marlene Dietrich and Noel Coward at "Oh Coward!"

## PEOPLE: Sir Noel Attends 'Oh Coward!' at Last

When "Oh Coward!" a revue drawn from the work and life of Noel Coward, opened in New York in October, New York Times critic Mel Gussow noted in a glowing review, "Of course, Sir Noel is not there in the flesh, and of course one wishes that he were." Sunday night he was, as guest of honor on his 73d birthday. Others in the audience included Myrna Loy, Helen Hayes, Joshua Logan, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Ethel Merman, and Adolph Green. There had been speculation about who Sir Noel's date would be. (Jacqueline Onassis, one rumor had it.) It was Marlene Dietrich. Asked if he got a few laughs out of the show, Sir Noel replied: "One doesn't laugh at his own jokes."

Meanwhile in London, a New York television producer and his company (Alexander H. Cohen of Sentwood Television Corp.) have named Miss Dietrich as defendant in a libel suit. The action is over an interview with Miss Dietrich written by American columnist Rex Reed and printed in the London Daily Mail Jan. 4. Cohen and company are asking that paper and the syndication agency, The New York News-Chicago Tribune Syndicate.

CHICKEN: Princess Anne of England by a crowd of 2,000 Sunday, as she left the church near the royal family's Sandringham estate with her parents. The rumor for the day about the princess's romance with Lt. Mark Phillips: The Sun newspaper reports that Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip are likely to call on his parents at their home in Great Sandford in southwest England when they spend the day at the nearby Royal Air Force Base June 15.

POSING: Rose Kennedy, 83, for a portrait for the first time since she was 14. The artist, Richard Banks, says the picture is a full-length (5 feet 3 1/2 inches) and that it is "a lady's perfect figure." She is shown wearing a beaded pink chiffon gown by Dior and a diamond necklace. The portrait is being painted in Palm Beach, Fla., where Mrs. Kennedy is spending the winter.

In Belleville, Illinois, a man confronted by a policeman as he ransacked an apartment made a mistake when he said "I live here." "No, you don't," said Patrolman Terry L. Schmidt, "I do!" Schmidt had just returned from work when the incident occurred.

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**PITTSBURGH:** Mr. J. J. White, 1000 1st St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15201. Tel.: 324-3400.

**RICHMOND:** Mr. J. J. White, 1000 1st St., Richmond, Va. 23201. Tel.: 324-3400.

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

U.S. TAX RETURNS

DISCOUNT up to 25% on PERFORMANCES.

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**DIAMONDS**

At below wholesale prices from the diamond center of the world. Write for price list and details.

**INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES**

2000 AVENUE P, BELLEVILLE, ILL. 62220

**DIAMONDS**

At below wholesale prices from the diamond center of the world. Write for price list and details.

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**HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL**

**TORRALTA Alvor Beach**

ALFARQUE-PORTUGAL

Near PORTUGAL, on the sunny coast of ALFARQUE, right on the beach with a beautiful view of the sea and the mountains. The house is built on a hillside, surrounded by lush gardens, and has a swimming pool, tennis court, and a large garage. The house is perfect for a family or a group of friends. The price is \$1,200,000.00. Write for details.

**HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL**

**ESTORIL, 1973 HAVEN FOR SUN-SEEKERS**

This house has everything: Sun, sea, and a beautiful view of the sea and the mountains. The house is built on a hillside, surrounded by lush gardens, and has a swimming pool, tennis court, and a large garage. The house is perfect for a family or a group of friends. The price is \$1,200,000.00. Write for details.

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